The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,233.—VOL. LXXVI. THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

AITKEN.—July 21, at Ashfield, the wife of George Aitken, of a daughter.

BRAUN.—July 29, Mrs. Braun, of a son.

LONNGREN.—July 31, Mrs. L. P. Lonngren, of a son.

M'LEAN.—July 30, at her residence, 2, Maximus-terrace, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. H. B. M'Lean, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BASTARD—SIMS.—July 24, at Woollahra, by the Rev. J. C. Kirby, William, second son of William Bastard, of Great Torrington, England, to Alice Sims, fifth daughter of the late John Sims, Esq., of Balmain.

M'ARTHUR—WARD.—July 7, at Claremont, Queensland, by the Rev. W. Wall, J. Francis, eldest son of the late J. Francis M'Arthur, of Norwood, Goulburn, to Emma, third daughter of James Ward, Esq., Claremont, Queensland.

DEATHS.

BIFFEN.—July 28, at his residence, Arno Lodge, Newtown, Edwin Percival, the fondly loved husband of Sarah Elizabeth Biffen, late of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, aged 32.

NANCE.—July 26, at her parents' residence, Bloomfield-street, West Kempsey, Macleay River, Esther Elizabeth Job, the beloved daughter of John and Elizabeth Nance, aged 4 months and 15 days. "Not lost but gone before."

NINESS.—July 28, at her residence, 9, Mary-street, Albion Estate, Charlotte, beloved wife of Joseph Niness, formerly of Truro, Cornwall, England, aged 45 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's S S. AVOCA,
1482 tons, 250-horse power,
W. H. Pockley, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 28th July, 1877.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship
AVOCA,
1482 tons, 250 horse-power,
W. H. Pockley, commander,
will leave Sydney, for MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY, 4th August, 1877, at 12 noon, in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship
CHINA,
2016 tons, 400 horse-power,
which will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1877, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H.M. mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and EUROPE.
Cargo and parcels will be received until 5 p.m. on the 2nd, and specie at 10 a.m. on the 3rd August.
For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 9th July, 1877.
Passenger's accommodation in CHINA allotted in Sydney by plans in office.
Passage money and freight per AVOCA between Sydney and Melbourne at local rates.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The magnificent new steamship,
NORMANBY,
J. A. Riddell, commander,
under contract with the Government of Queensland,
will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf,
TUESDAY, August 7th, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers.
The facilities for passengers by this route proceeding to any of the European or Eastern ports from Singapore, are as follows:—To Europe—Mail steamer weekly, and frequent other opportunities. To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon—Mail steamer weekly. To Calcutta—Fortnightly. To Manila—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.
Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN and SOMERSET.—The E. and A. M. Company's splendid steamer
NORMANBY,
J. A. Riddel, commander,
will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf on
TUESDAY, 7th August, at noon.
Cargo received on SATURDAY and MONDAY, up till 5 p.m.
For all particulars apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
CITY OF SYDNEY,
3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold, in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

STEAM TO PORT DARWIN, JAVA, AND SINGAPORE.
THE NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), being under mail contract with the Netherlands-India and South Australian Governments, will dispatch their powerful steamship
WILLIAM MACKINNON,
1147 tons register, Captain Franssen,
from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, 20th September, with Mails, Cargo, and Passengers for
COOKTOWN, SOMERSET, PORT DARWIN, SOURABAYA, BATAVIA, and SINGAPORE, also for all ports in the Eastern Archipelago, India, China, Japan, and Europe, transhipping at Batavia.
Passengers proceeding by this Company's steamships have the advantages of a smooth-water route, successive changes of picturesque scenery, with an opportunity of seeing the beautiful island of Java; and can proceed to India, China, Japan, or Europe by either of the direct lines of steamships from Batavia, or via Singapore by the connecting boats of the British-India, P. and O. or Messagerie Companies.
The Company's ships are specially fitted for the comfort of passengers in hot climates; the cuisine and attendance are unexceptionable.
For rates of freight and passage money, and all other information, apply to
ELDRED and CO., Agents,
62, Margaret-street.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street North, as follows, weather permitting:—

FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
AGNES IRVING....	SATURDAY, 4th August, at 9 p.m., direct.
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 7th August, at 9 p.m., direct.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER and PORT MACQUARIE:	
BALLINA	MONDAY, 6th August, at 9 p.m., via Newcastle.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
PLATYPUS	Early.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation on board these steamships.
Passage rates to and from Grafton.

Saloon:		Steerage:	
Single ticket....	£3 0 0	Single ticket	£1 15 0
Return ditto....	5 0 0	Return ditto	3 0 0

JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY:
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office—Foot of Market-street.

THE M. R. S. N. CO.'S steamer DIAMANTINA, Captain Hersee, will leave for TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct, from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. No cargo received after 1.
Freight payable in Sydney.
H. D. PORTUS, Agent, Lime-street Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS (weather permitting) leave Queen's Wharf—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 5.30.
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach—8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney on Wednesday and Saturday, at 11.15 p.m.
Dogs travelling with the passengers will be charged 1s each.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m., 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA and TATHRA.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Wednesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS leave KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5; leave Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. GLADESVILLE STEAMERS leave King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL, and COCKATOO. FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, leave King-street at 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. Fares about half railway rates.

BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, s., will leave King-street, to-morrow, and every Friday 8 a.m.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wotonga, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES AND FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Steamer (with English mail), Saturday, 25th August.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Saturday night, at 11. (GOODS for the PATERSON forwarded per Collaroy on Saturday night.)
TO BRISBANE.—Elamang, this afternoon, Thursday, at 4.30; and Egmont, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, this day, Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon.
TO PORT DENISON } TO CLEVELAND BAY } TO CAIRNS (Trinity Bay) } TO COOKTOWN WHARF } Egmont (without transhipment), Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO CARDWELL } TO KEPPEL BAY } TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND } Egmont, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above PORTS.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
HUNTER RIVER TRADE.
NOTICE.—SALOON PASSENGERS may secure special RESERVED STATEROOM BERTHS, on deck, in steamship CITY OF BRISBANE, on payment of 2s 6d each in addition to the ordinary fare.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
YOU YANGS..	Chas. Ashford	TO-MORROW, Friday, 4 p.m.
MACEDON....	F. H. Stanford	TUESDAY, 4 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	TUESDAY, 12 noon.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	TUESDAY, 12 noon.

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, and MARYBOROUGH, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the
S. S. YOU YANGS, 800 tons,
Charles Ashford, commander,
for the above port, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Saloon £3
Return Saloon, available for three months .. 5
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND FROM MELBOURNE.
ALBION, 8th August, via Hokitika.
ARAWATA, 13th August, via Bluff.
RINGAROOMA, arrival of the English Mail, on or about 15th August, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand Ports issued by the undersigned.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Bridge-street Chambers.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The favourite powerful steamship
HERO, 1000 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will leave the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland direct, on MONDAY, 6th August, at 4 p.m.
Passengers should book early. The saloon is amidships.
Shippers are requested to apply for shipping orders without delay.
Passengers booked for the famous Waiwera Hot Springs.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—FARES and FREIGHTS at REDUCED RATES.
The S.S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS, on or about SATURDAY, the 4th instant; also taking cargo and PASSENGERS for the West Coast, HOKITIKA, GREYMOUTH, WESTPORT, &c. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.
CARGO will be received at the CIRCULAR QUAY.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
ROTORUA..	1000	J. Macfarlane	8th August, via Auckland.
WAKATIPU	1796	A. Cameron...	About 25th August, via Wellington.

Cargo and passengers booked through to Auckland, Westport, Greymouth, and Hokitika.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 760 tons register will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 14th August, at 9 a.m.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 magnificent and favourite steamship
WHAMPOA,
3835 tons register, 500 horse-power nominal, 2500, horse-power effective.
W. J. Hyne, R.N.R., commander,
will be dispatched from
SYDNEY for LONDON on
SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST.
Rates of passage:—
Saloon ....50 to 70 guineas
Second cabin.............................. £30
Third cabin £20
Steerage (for men only) £16
The attention of WOOL SHIPPERS is invited to the unequalled advantages afforded by the WHAMPOA'S sailing date being arranged, making her positively the only and last opportunity of landing WOOL at LONDON in time for NOVEMBER-DECEMBER SALES.
For plans of cabins, rates of freight, and all other information, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT FLOOD'S STORE.

STEAM TO LONDON via THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s magnificent steamer
LUSITANIA,
3825 tons register,
3000-horse power effective,
will leave Sydney
SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER,
CALLING AT MELBOURNE,
carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers.
The above splendid steamer, being of greater steam power and larger capacity than any steamer trading to the colonies, offers special inducements to passengers, and her accommodation and arrangements are of the most complete character.
She will steam full power all the way, and is confidently expected to accomplish the passage in about forty days.
SHIPPERS OF WOOL ARE REQUESTED TO NOTICE THAT THIS STEAMER IS SPECIALLY DISPATCHED IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM THE LATEST OPPORTUNITY OF CATCHING THE NOVEMBER SALES.
To be followed by the

Ship.	Tons.	
S.S. CHIMBORAZO	3847	15th October
S.S. CUZCO	3845	in November.

All three steamers being alike in steam power, capacity, and appointments.
For particulars, plans, and circulars, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.
WOOL now received at MARSDEN and SON'S.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner NAMBUCCRA. Cargo now received. Rosan, King-st.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship
ASCALON,
938 tons register, D. BAIN, Commander,
having large engagements, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BAIN, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The MIN-Y-DON.
1103 tons register,
J. M. Leslie, commander.
This new clipper ship will have prompt dispatch.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Wharf.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND. STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S splendid NEW screw steamship
KENT,
2300 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal (1500 indicated), C. Fairless Gibbs, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LONDON positively on
WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST
(having been unavoidably detained),
carrying saloon, second, and third class and steerage passengers.
The Saloon Cabins are fitted with every requisite for the voyage.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second Class....................£27 to £30
Third Class ....£18 to £23
Steerage............................£16
A liberal allowance to families.
For plans of cabins and all particulars apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 iron clipper ship COMMONWEALTH, 1345 tons register, Arthur W. Sproule, commander, will leave NEWCASTLE for the above port on or about 20th AUGUST. Has room for a few first-class passengers. Apply to
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Newcastle; or
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO., Exchange-corner.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI.—The clipper schooner SEA RIP will be dispatched, as above, should sufficient inducement offer. Apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or J. J. AITKIN, Exchange-corner.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The A1 clipper barque
WARATAH,
202 tons register, T. M. Fisher, commander,
will be dispatched as above in a few days.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR TOWNSVILLE.—The clipper schooner CEARA will sail for Townsville in a few days.
For freight, &c., apply to
JAMES BURNS, Macquarie-place.

FOR MYALL RIVER.—MARGARET, THIS DAY, at noon, from Patent Slip Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER (all parts).—WALLACE and BRUCE. STREET'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER (all parts).—AMPHITRITE, W. Pratt, master, going up to LISMORE, now alongside the Patent Slip Wharf, receiving cargo. Freights payable in Sydney. G. F. MASON, Agent.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner VINE, This Day, from Victoria Wharf. Langley, 62, Sussex-st.

BARQUE ETHIOPIAN, from London.—This vessel having reported at the Customs, consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Smith's Wharf. All goods impeding the ships' discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after same are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
5, Gresham-street.

SHIP SEIRIOL WYN, from Liverpool.—CONSIGNEES of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees; and the vessel will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before the goods can leave the wharf.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Captain ADAM will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any of the crew without his written authority.

BRIG JOHANN RUDOLPH from MAURITIUS.—Captain Jongebloed will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

BARQUE SILVER EAGLE, from London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon TO-MORROW, or they will not be recognised.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE. NOTICE TO STEVEDORES.
TENDERS will be received until noon on FRIDAY next, the 3rd instant, for the stowage of the above line of vessels for a period of twelve months.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted a VESSEL, to load at Newcastle for Brisbane. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper barque Spirit of the Age. Apply on board, Rowntree's Dock.

TONNAGE wanted for San Francisco. 52, Pitt-st. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,

TONNAGE wanted, for HONOLULU.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED, to Charter or Purchase a STEAMER, to carry about 100 tons; light draft. WOOD, YOUNGER, and CO., 151, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the steamship PHŒBE, 416, tons register, 120-horse power; now open to inspection. Full particulars can be obtained from
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, the clipper Brig WESTERN STAR, 179 tons register, in good order and ready for sea. Apply E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, barque KEBROYD, 363 tons register, carries 600 tons; well adapted for timber.
H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR Private SALE, the fine clipper-barque DELAWARE, 249 tons register, built of oak, copper-fastened and sheathed with yellow metal; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, shifts without ballast, is well found, and may be inspected at COSMOPOLITAN WHARF on the 9th August.
ELDRED and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

BOTTOMRY BOND.—In virtue of an order from the Consul-General of France in Sydney.
TENDERS will be received by Captain Neve, at the French Consulate, George-street, up to MONDAY, the sixth day of August instant, at noon, for a loan of a sum of about one thousand pounds, required to defray the expenses in this port, for the repairs of the French barque YVONNE, of Bordeaux, Captain Neve, to be secured on the hull, masts, riggings, and appurtenances of the said vessel.
The YVONNE, after completion of her repairs, will sail either for Mauritius or Java, where the said bond of one thousand pounds, together with the marine profit, will be made payable thirty days after her safe arrival.

IN VIRTUE of an order from the Consul-General of France in Sydney, sealed TENDERS will be received by Captain Neve, at the French Consulate, George-street, up to MONDAY, the 6th day of August instant, at noon, from any person willing to contract for the Repairs required to be made to the French barque YVONNE, as per specification.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Repairs."

THE Directors of the Lakes Navigation Company (Limited) require TENDERS for a wooden paddle Steamboat for goods and passenger traffic, to trade on the Gippsland Lakes and Rivers; guaranteed speed 12 knots an hour; carrying capacity 30 tons cargo; saloon accommodation for 40 passengers, length not more than 120 feet; draught, 4 feet when loaded.
Tenders to reach the Company's Office, Sale, not later than 15th August, 1877.
ROBERT STELLWAG, Secretary.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE.
TIME TABLE of Steam Traffic on the Coast, and Intercolonial; Arrivals and Departures, LIST OF PASSENGERS, Vessels Expected, Vessels in Harbour, General Shipping intelligence.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter. Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FUEL of every description, at lowest rates. Sydney and Newcastle Co-operative Fuel Co., Bathurst-st., W.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

AGENCY and INQUIRY OFFICE.—Inquiries conducted for private individuals, legal and mercantile community. Missing friends, &c., traced. OTTO BERLINER and CO., 4, Bond-street, off 276, George-st.

ANY INFORMATION concerning ALEXANDER SMITH, Draper's Assistant, will be thankfully received by his late employer,
JOHN L. HORDERN, 359, Pitt-street.

MR. HIBBERT.—Mrs. C. TOZER waiting to see you. 191, Premier-terrace, Woolloomooloo.

M. M. M.,—Please call at 48, Mill-street, Pyrmont.

THE first is sweetly pretty, but its good effect was marred by the second. "Forget thee not" has some very fine Heartsease growing. When well enough, will bring some.

WILL C. R. BAYLEY please call on G. JOHNSTON, Post Office Café, George-st. Important.

WANTED, information of MARGARET NONA M'INTOSH, WILLIAM M'INTOSH, or any of their descendants. Apply Mr. F. B. KENNY, 29, Prince-street, Sydney.

MEETINGS.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of Members will be held at the Clubrooms, 22, Bridge-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 4 o'clock precisely, to receive the Treasurer's Account of the Funds and Disbursements of the Club, and to elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, to take office on the 1st September following.
By order.
HENRY CORNWELL, Hon. Secretary.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1877.—A Public MEETING will be held, at the School of Arts, Darling-street, Balmain, on FRIDAY next, 2nd August, at 8 p.m., to receive Treasurer's Report for last year, and form a COMMITTEE to carry out the next Regatta on the 9th November.
J. H. STOREY, Hon. Secretary, pro. tem.

MOUNT LACHLAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Town Hall, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, to complete arrangements for forming this company. By order.
W. SNELL, Hon. Secretary.

27, ROYAL WILLIAM, L.O.L.—Special MEETING at Ebenezer Schoolroom, Riley-street, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT.
P. J. NUNN, Secretary.

PYRMONT BAND OF HOPE.—Usual weekly MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7.30, in Church of England schoolroom. Mr. W. D. Cavanough will lecture on Phrenology. Adults examined. F. J. Winks, sec.

NOTICE.—Mr. KING'S Pupils are respectfully requested to attend a MEETING at the Burangong Hotel, Haymarket, on FRIDAY NIGHT, August 3, at half-past 7 sharp.

NOTICE.—Operative Blacksmiths meet THIS EVENING, half-past 7, Swan Two Necks.

THE WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION will hold a Mass MEETING, THIS NIGHT, at Schafer's Old Shamrock Hotel, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo, half-past 7 o'clock, to form a Branch. Also, at Redfern Bellevue Hotel, FRIDAY EVENING. J. M. O'CONNELL, J. R. ABBOTT, Joint Secretaries.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ANNUAL BALL.—MEETING of Committee THIS THURSDAY, at 4.30 p.m., at Punch's Hotel, King and Pitt streets, for adoption of Balance-sheet.
J. G. O'CONNOR, } Hon.
J. J. SPRUSON, } Secs.

25 L. O. L. will meet TO-NIGHT, at Wesleyan Schoolroom, Regent-street. Business of importance. Visitors invited. H. HUND, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Head Office, No. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August instant, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to the 30th June last; to elect two Directors in the room of John Lackey and G. W. Lord, Esquires, who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election; to elect an Auditor in the room of Edward Wrench, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN B. C. MILES, Secretary.
No. 64, Margaret-street, Sydney,
5th July, 1877.
Messrs. JOHN LACKEY and G. W. LORD, duly qualified shareholders, have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for re-election as Directors.

GLEN YARRAH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited.)—The adjourned Annual General MEETING of Shareholders will be held, at the Company's Offices, 328, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, 1877, at 11.30 a.m.
S. MAC DONNELL, Manager.

PROJECTED MOLE RUN TIN MINING COMPANY.—All persons holding receipts for the payment of application fees will please forward particulars of same, together with their present address, to the undersigned, care of William Russell, Esq., Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, on or before the 8th August.
SAML. SYMONDS.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER FORCES.
BRIGADE ORDER, No. 100.
Brigade Office, Sydney, 1st August, 1877.
The following General Order is published for general information, viz.:—
"GENERAL ORDER."
"Headquarters, Sydney, 31st August, 1877.
"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified for general information that an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, dated 24th April, 1877, has been duly received, and that in pursuance of the 110th clause of the Act, the same will take effect in this colony from this date.
"By command.
(Signed) "JOHN S. RICHARDSON,
"Colonel, Commandant.
"By command.
(Signed) "W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
"Major of Brigade."

1 BATTERY V. A.—Gun DRILL, THIS EVENING, Inner Domain, 7.30. F. FAHEY, Captain.

2 BATTERY V. A.—Gun DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Inner Domain, 7.30. P. TALBOT, Captain.

5 BATTERY V. A.—There will be no drill TO-NIGHT. W. GORE BEVERLEY, Captain.

NO. 1 CO.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST.—The Trophies, Saturday, 11th, 2.30 p.m.; Subscription, Saturday 4th, Wednesday 15th, Friday 17th; Parade, Saturday 25th. JOHN COOPER, Captain.

2 CO.—All Rifles and Accoutrements not inspected on 14th July last must be left at R. Palmer's, 371, George-street, by SATURDAY, 4th instant.
C. A. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO. 1st Regiment.—INSPECTION, on SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock. There being only one inspection per annum every member must attend this to insure efficiency. W. JOHNSTON, Captain.

LAND ORDER for SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

TWO VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS for SALE; £135 each. J. LEES, Woodstock, Glenmore Road.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought and sold. JOSEPH PALMER, 177, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought and sold. J. S. GORDON and CO., 185, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted at highest price, cash down. A. MIHELL, at 15, Bridge-st.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. Apply 14, Chisholm-street, off Botany-street, Surry Hills.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE. WILLIAM NIXON and CO., 693, George-street.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A. HARRIS begs to inform the public of Sydney that he has OPENED those spacious premises, 307, George-street, as a CAFE and LUNCHEON ROOMS. He is enabled to supply everything connected with the same of the very best, and at the lowest prices. Confections, pastry, wines, &c., are of the very best, and low of price. Ladies' PRIVATE LUNCHEON ROOM. ORDERS for all description of parties carefully executed. The above premises have been fitted up in the very best style, and the support of the public is solicited.
Victoria Café.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Having purchased from Alexander, Dale, and Co. the LICENSE of the JOHN BULL HOTEL, on the Newtown Road, and being in possession under a five years' lease of the same premises, I am the only person entitled to treat for the sale thereof, and the public will take notice accordingly.
ALFRED SALMON.
August 1, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—JOHN DAVIES, Esq., M.L.A., has been appointed Treasurer; Mr. THOS. WHITE, Secretary; and Messrs. G. POOLE, ALEX. COUTTS, J. CLARK, and ROBT. DENNIS, have been appointed Collectors for the YARRA YARRA RELIEF FUND, on behalf of the New South Wales Seamen's Union.
H. SCOTT, Secretary.

YARRA YARRA RELIEF FUND.—Subscriptions in aid of the Widows and Orphans left by the late disastrous wreck, will be received by the following gentlemen, on behalf of the N. S. W. Seamen's Union:—
JOHN DAVIES, Esq., M.L.A., Treasurer
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., M.L.A.
Captain MURRAY, H.M.S. Sappho
G. R. M'CLEAN, Esq., J.P., 261, Elizabeth-street
J. J. HORAN, Esq., 82, York-street
JOHN BENNETT, Esq., Victoria Theatre.
THOS. WHITE, 239, Clarence-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of MARY BANNISTER BROWN, late of Glen Alpine, near Campbelltown, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the Will of the above named deceased may be granted to AMELIA LOUISA REDDALL, of Glen Alpine above mentioned, Spinster, the sole Executrix named in the said Will.
Dated the 26th day of July, A.D. 1877.
BRADLEY and SON, 61, Margaret-street, Sydney, Proctors for the said Executrix.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The public are requested to consider the claims of the above society, now formed, and to forward their Contributions to any of the Committee, as advertised in Saturday's issue, or to the undersigned.
A. T. WILSHIRE, 17, Bridge-street, } Hon.
J. G. CATLEY, Woolloomooloo Bay, } Secretaries.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advances on WOOL of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF,
Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies or shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE of MARY O'NEILL, late of Lower George-street, Sydney, Deceased.—NOTICE.—Creditors and others having CLAIMS against the above estate are hereby requested to forward particulars of same to the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 13th August next, at the expiration of which time the distribution of assets of said deceased will be made, having regard only to such claims of which notice has been received.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, Administrator.
122, Pitt-street, Sydney, 12th July, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Debts contracted in the name of THOS. DOWNEY, of the firm of Downey, Brothers, will not be recognized without his written authority.
THOS. DOWNEY, Draper,
290, George-street.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of sending Copies of PHOTOGRAPHS to be enlarged in Chinese Oil Painting, will please leave the order before MONDAY next, as mail leaves here by s.s. Normanby, Tuesday, 7th August.
SUE HING LONG and CO., Agents, 181, George-street North; and No. 16, George-street Markets.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, HARRIET JOHNSTON.
G. JOHNSTON, Post Office Café.

THE HERMANN GOLDMINING CO. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ninepence (9d) per share has been declared, payable on and after TO-MORROW, Friday, at the Company's office.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, 2nd August, 1877.

EDWARD BENSON and COMPANY.—All persons indebted to the above firm are cautioned against paying any CLAIMS to any other person but the undersigned, whose receipt alone will be a sufficient discharge.
Sydney, 31st July, 1877. EDWARD BENSON.
Witness—WILLIAM OLIVER, Solicitor, Sydney.

IF Mr. M'GEE does not call and release his GOODS in seven days they will be SOLD to defray expenses. Mrs. CONWAY, Little Surry-street.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS which my wife may contract from this date.
JOHN GALLOWAY,
595, Elizabeth-street.
1st August, 1877.

I HEREBY caution W. WEST, of Longdown-street, Newtown, not to make use of my name.
L. B., Newtown.
Witness—A. CASTLES, Solicitor.

IF Mrs. ANN M'NAB does not release her box and contents at 372, Kent-street, they will be sold in eight days.
Mrs. THOMAS.

OMNIBUS NOTICE.—A WAGGONETTE will leave the Edgecliff Road, near Albert-street, Woollahra, via Piper-street, and Macquarie-place, as follows, until further notice:—
Edgecliff Road at 8.30, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, and 6.30 p.m.
Macquarie-place at 9.30, 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, and 7.30 p.m. Fares, 4d; after 10 p.m. 6d.
JOHN O'DOWD, Manager.
Head office, John-street, Woollahra. W. and W. U. Omnibus Co. (Limited), 1st August, 1877.

BURWOOD COAL AND FUEL DEPOT.—The undersigned begs to intimate to his friends and customers, that FREDERICK DRIVER, his late Carter, is no longer in his employ. All orders, as usual, will be promptly attended to. D. WILSON, Burwood Railway Gates.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—It is hereby notified for information of persons interested that the Borough Council is prepared, during the current municipal year, to fix pipe or dish drains at the wheel entrances to properties within the Borough. Applications (which must be accompanied by a guarantee to pay one-third of the cost of such fixtures) may be addressed to the undersigned.
EDWARD FARR, Council Clerk.
Borough Council-chambers, Burwood,
July 31st, 1877.

EDUCATIONAL.

ANGULAR, Semi-angular, or Roundhand WRITING taught to ladies any hour of the day or evening. Book-keeping, business hand, and Commercial Classes by Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS. French, German, Italian, Pianoforte, and Singing Classes, under first-class masters. Sydney Writing Institute, Church-hill, next St. Patrick's Church.
Testimonial from Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria.
"Sir,—I am directed by Governor Sir George Bowen to express to you, the satisfaction and pleasure his Excellency derived from the inspection of the specimens of the handwriting of your pupils, and the wonderful progress they have made under your tuition.
"I have, &c., HENRY D. PITT, Private Secretary.
"W. S. Norris, Esq."

MISS GLOSTER gives Lessons in English, French, and Music. 388, Melbourne-ter., Crown-st., S. H.

ST. LEONARDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, School of Arts, conducted by Mr. POWELL, late of Balmain and Montivilliers, France. Vacancies for boarders. Ferry paid for the Sydney pupils.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS commence on MONDAY, the 5th November. Candidates names will not on any account be received after the 23rd October. It is requested that application for local examinations in country districts be sent in as soon as possible.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

A YOUNG Lady desires a few PUPILS for music, or as Morning Governess. W., HERALD Office.

DANCING.—Mrs. ARNOLD'S Class on FRIDAY EVENING next, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, for pupils and visitors.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL'S classes for Pupils and visitors This Evening, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st.

WANTED, Music LESSONS, from a master, one night a week. Terms, Piano, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Governess, by a young lady, competent to teach music, French, drawing, &c. Apply to E. F. Flanagan, bookseller, 594, George-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, at Glebe, a lady's FUR. Reward, 530, George-street.

LOST, Wednesday, from off 'bus, Newtown Road, black Leather HANDBAG. Reward. Newtown Tollbar.

LOST, in Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, Artificial TEETH on plate. Reward. Iredale's, Oxford-st.

LOST, a Gold EARRING, between Liverpool-street and Haymarket. Reward. 660, George-street.

LOST, a Gold LOCKET, between George and King streets. Finder handsomely rewarded. 126, Wm.-st.

LOST, a Bunch of KEYS, on Tuesday. Reward at 99, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, Brown Retriever DOG (Prince). Finder well rewarded at Ambleside, Denison-street, Woollahra.

LOST, yesterday, New Zealand GREENSTONE. Reward at 540, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

REWARD.—Lost from Trevereux, Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst, black and tan terrier PUP.

WILL the CABMAN return Waterproof left in cab from railway to Collins-street. 219, Pitt-street. Reward.

5s REWARD.—LOST, two KEYS, Tuesday evening. Leave HERALD Office.

5s REWARD.—LOST, £1-NOTE, in Pitt-street, between G. P. O. and HERALD Office. W. Stewart, Keep and Parsons.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, 24th July, from Petersham, Red and White BULLOCK, branded with tar across the line and back of the neck. J. CREASY, Glebe Island.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN, or taken away in mistake, from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's office, Newcastle, since the middle of January last, one large Camphorwood TRUNK, brass-bound, with brass plate on top, with letter E scratched on plate, containing female apparel, family trinkets, &c. Anyone bringing the same, with contents, to the undersigned, shall receive the above reward. ROBT. BRECKENRIDGE.
A. A. Co.'s Bridge, Newcastle.
June 15, 1877.

FOUND, gold Shirt STUD, on Hyde Park. Apply 16, Edward-street, Pyrmont.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—First-class work only, moderate charges. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Observe, one place of business—178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

BOWDEN AND MILLS, AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS. LAND and ESTATE AGENTS, 154, PITT-STREET.
Outdoor Sales Conducted.
Cash advanced on properties or goods for sale.

BULL, PRICE, and CO., Importers and Warehousemen, 146, PITT-STREET, next the City Bank; and BASINGHALL-STREET, London.

CLAIRVOYANT.—Mr. ALEXANDER COLE, 70, Foster-street, off Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

CORNS, BUNIONS, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 410, Geo.-st.

CENTRAL HOUSE AGENCY. ESTABLISHED 1854.
E. RAMSAY, BANK-CHAMBERS.
414, GEORGE and KING STREETS.

DR. W. EDWARD WARREN, 26, College-st., Hyde Park. At home 9 to 11 a.m., and 6 to 8 p.m.

EYE, EAR, and THROAT.—Dr JAMES SPARK may be consulted at 20, College-street, Hyde Park.

G. TWEMLOW, Engraver, Die Sinker, and Printer, removed to 191, Castlereagh-street, near King-st.

MR. J. LUGG, Dentist, 35, Bligh-street, one door from Hunter-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers of first-class Boots and Shoes, 559 and 561, Geo.-st.

MR. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, from London, can be consulted at 26, College-street.

MR. J. LAPRAIK, Veterinary Surgeon, Horse and Cattle Medicine Manufacturer, 404, Castlereagh-st.

MADAME VON HALLE (Clara Antonia), Business and Medical Clairvoyant and Physician, 320, Geo.-st.

MR. PERCEVAL PEDLEY, Dentist, by special appointment to his Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 9, Wynyard-square.

MR. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, from London, can be consulted at his residence, 26, College-street, Hyde Park.

MR. M. EMANUEL, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Arthursleigh-terrace, 277, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park. CAUTION: Beware MISTAKES from similarity of names, as disappointments frequently occur.

NOTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL, Dentist, may be consulted after 6 p.m. (evening) at his private residence, No. 259, Albion-street, Surry Hills, one door from G. Hill's, Esq.

SPECTACLES, 1s. Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. S.

SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, and Optical Goods.—KEYZOR (the only Optician), 324, George-street, over Sandon's. Sole maker of the Presbyopic Spectacle. Workmen on the premises. Optician to the Infirmary.

SHERIDAN AND HILLS, LAND, ESTATE, and GENERAL AGENTS, 77, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO the Afflicted.—Ingrowing toe nails perfectly cured in a short time; no pain. B., 71, Elizabeth-street.

THOMAS B. WALKER, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, STOCK, STATION, AND GENERAL AGENT.
Squatting accounts investigated.

WILLIAM AYTON, House Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier and Church Window Maker, 371, Pitt-st.

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

THE ECHO.
AN EVENING NEWSPAPER,
PRICE ONE PENNY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.
This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kind, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news.
Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.
Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all news agents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.
Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

TALES FOR HOME AND READING IN THE BUSH.
The proprietors of the SYDNEY MAIL, being in constant communication with the most popular authors in England, are enabled to obtain SERIALS OF HIGH CLASS for the readers of the SYDNEY MAIL.

PAINE'S Photographs of Australian Scenery and Sydney Harbour, &c. J. R. Clarke, 235, George-st.

ASK FOR THE EGYPTINE MARKING INK. It requires no preparation and no heating. The best Marking Ink in the market.
Sole Agent—
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street, Sydney.
Sold by all Stationers, Chemists, and Fancy Dealers.

PRESENTS.—Fairchild and Mordan's prize medal gold and silver Pencil Cases. Turner and Henderson.

TURNER and HENDERSON for cheap Account BOOKS of every description. Our own make.

SHIP'S CRESTS.—H. M. Royal Navy, splendid assortment, received per mail. Turner and Henderson.

EWING'S Indelible MARKING INK—beautiful black. JOHN SANDS and all Stationers. 1s. bottle.

VIEWS OF SYDNEY, the Harbour, Botanic Gardens, &c., unequalled. CLARKE, 235, George-street.

RUBBER STAMPS for marking linen, paper, &c. Indelible Inks. American Stamp Co., 156, King-st.

JUST PUBLISHED, "THE BROTHERS," a Drama, by WILLIAM FORSTER. 6s, post 6s 8d.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, Bookseller, 383, George-street, Sydney.

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. 38; Edina, by Mrs. Henry Wood; Sister Louise, by Whyte Melville, 2s, post 2s 8d; Tom Bulkley, 2s, post 2s 8d; The Girl he left behind him, 2s, post 2s 8d. Turner and Henderson.

TRY FULLER'S for Albums, Desks, Writing Cases, and all articles suitable for presents. 387, George-st.

TRY FULLER'S for Copy and Exercise Books of every description, cheap. 387, George-street.

TRY FULLER'S Net Cash Prices for everything; better than credit. 387, George-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 21st July, 1877.
TENDERS will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1877, from persons willing to purchase about 60 tons of Old Rails and about 50 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron, which may be inspected on application at the Store Department, Honeysuckle Point.
Persons tendering must give the price at per cwt., as the weights given are approximate only.
Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for old Rails and Scrap Iron, Newcastle."
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Office of Commissioner of Public Works,
Adelaide, 20th July, 1877.
FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME.
The time for receiving the Designs for the above has, at the request of competitors, been extended to the 1st October, 1877.
JOHN COLTON, Commissioner of Public Works.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Special Prayer Meetings for young Men will be held TO-DAY, in the Rooms of the above, from 1 to 2 p.m., and from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., to plead for a blessing on behalf of the Evangelistic movement in Melbourne.

EVENING OF SACRED SONG. LITTLE EVA.
By special desire the Sacred Songsters will give a rendition of the above (as musically arranged by Mr. F. Ironside), at
CHALMERS' CHURCH,
THIS EVENING, 2nd August.
Admission free, and collection in aid of Church Fund.

PALMER-STREET CHURCH.—Evangelistic SERVICES will be commenced in this church THIS EVENING, and continued EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, until the arrival of the Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE. All classes and denominations, within Woolloomooloo, are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered by ministers of different denominations, and selections from Sankey's and other hymns will be sung. Commence 7.30.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—SERVICES for the People, SUNDAY EVENING, August 5th, 7.30. Free admission. Addresses and singing. A cordial invitation by the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS and American ORGANS for Sale, at wholesale prices. EDWARDS, DUNLOP, & CO., 144, Pitt-st.

SEVERAL good second-hand PIANOS, cheap, by good makers. Grieves, pianoforte tuner, 194, Castlereagh-st.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street; and Barker's-lane.

PEARL BARLEY, just landed, in fine condition. CROCKER and CO., 519, George-street.

PRIME Lucerne HAY, £3 10s; Bathurst Oaten, from £5 to £6; Straw, 3s 3d; Maize, 3s. M'Rae, Market Wt.

OATMEAL.—Mond's first prize, fresh supply received. J. FREESTON, 8 and 9, Markets, York-street.

REDUCTIONS,
REDUCTIONS,
REDUCTIONS,
at C. KIDMAN and SON'S
ESTABLISHMENTS.
EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.
FRESH EGGS, received this day,
only 1s per dozen.
55,000 lbs. De Roubaix, Jenar and Co.'s
Five-medal Full-weight Sperms,
only 10d per lb.
Yengarie Tongues, Yengarie Sheep Tongues.
34,000 of the celebrated Yengarie Sheep Tongues,
only 1s per dozen,
the lowest price ever they have been sold at.
Salmon, Salmon.
26,400 tins Hume's Salmon. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of Salmon, we are still selling
3 1-lb. tins for 2s 3d
2 2-lb. tins for 2s 4d.
11,200 large-sized tins Sardines,
3 tins for 2s.
13,700 tins of the Genuine Scotch Marmalade,
prepared by John Moir and Son,
3 tins for 2s 6d.
22,800 tins of the Celebrated
Swiss Dairymaid Milk,
3 tins for 2s 6d.
13,200 tins Morton's Fresh Herrings,
3 for 1s 9d.
37,700 lbs of the Primest Sample of
Sultana Raisins in the city,
3 lbs. for 2s.
18,600 lbs of splendid Patras Currants,
3 lbs for 1s 6d.
SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!—Notwithstanding the immense advance in the price of sugars, we are now selling a beautiful white sugar at 4d per lb., really pure snowdrop sugar at 4½d per lb., and loaf sugar at 5½d per lb. by the loaf.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! Our celebrated teas, ex Minna, Bowen, &c., which we sell at 2s per lb. is equal to any at half-a-crown in Sydney. Chests, halves, and quarters of excellent quality, and at exceedingly low prices.
TEA IN BOXES. TEA IN BOXES.—We have received a very superior lot of the celebrated W S & Co. in diamond tea, transhipped from Mail steamer in Victoria, of really excellent quality, only 1s 8d per lb., by box of 12 lbs. net.
CHEESE. CHEESE. CHEESE. CHEESE.—We desire to draw the special attention of the public to the fact that we have just imported from San Francisco an immense quantity of the most superior quality of Cheese obtainable there, which we are now selling at 1s per lb.
We can positively assert that this
Lot of Cheese
stands unequalled.
20,000 7-lb. bags W. Mond's
excellent Tasmanian Oatmeal
1s 9d per bag.
7000 tins Comet Kerosene Oil,
reduced to 8s per single tin
8000 tins celebrated American Diamond Kerosene,
9s 6d per tin
11,000 tins J. Freeston's Preserved Fruits,
in 2 lb. tins,
consisting of—
Apricots, Pears, Apples, Peaches, &c., &c.,
only 1s per tin.
Orders carefully delivered at any moment to any of the ferry steamers, sailing vessels, &c., as we have our conveyances in constant readiness.
BUTTER. BUTTER. BUTTER.—We have always on hand the finest brands of Butter received in Sydney, from Kiama, Wollongong, Merimbula, Ulladulla, Sutton Forest, Camden, &c.
C. KIDMAN and SON,
Model Grocery Emporium,
George and Market streets,
158, Oxford-street,
Campbell and Castlereagh streets, Haymarket,
and
Circular Quay New Branch,
178, Lower George-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—Superfine silk-dressed Flour
Bran, Pollard, &c.,
All of the very best quality,
and at lowest prices.
C. KIDMAN and SON,
National Steam Flour Mills,
Goulburn-street.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran and Pollard, prepared Cattle Food, &c., all of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; and Western City Mills, Howick-street, Bathurst.

REDGATE'S CATTLE FOOD, excellent for dairy cows; will give more milk and of richer quality.

CURRANTS, Sultana Raisins, Figs in small boxes. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-st.

HOPS, prime sample Kents, just landed, on SALE by T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-st.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps, in bond or duty paid. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.

FLOUR.—Superfine Silk-dressed ADELAIDE. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.

AUSTRALIAN Vinegar Works.—Pure Malt Vinegar at less than current prices. D. J. Monk, 251, Sussex-st.

BUTTER, from 9d upwards, at NELSON and HEWLETT'S, 88, Sussex-street.

CHEESE, best Tasmanian, pastry and fresh BUTTER, at NELSON and HEWLETT'S, 88, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Superior samples of Circular Heads. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager.... Mr. B. N. JONES.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of
MAN AND WIFE,
and
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the celebrated Tragedienne,
Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL,
and the talented young Actor,
Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, August 2,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Wilkie Collins' great work, dramatised by George Darrell,
MAN AND WIFE.
Anne Sylvester .... Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL
Geoffrey Delamayne .... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL
Pronounced by the Press and Public of America, New Zealand, and Australia, masterpieces of acting.

THE GREAT VISION AND MURDER SCENES.

TO-MORROW, Friday, August 3,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL,
their LAST APPEARANCE,
with the following distinguished list of patrons:—
Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.
the Hon. Lady Robinson and Suite,
His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, James Merriman, Esq.
The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Postmaster-General
The Hon. James Hoskins, Minister for Works
The Hon. Richard Driver, Minister for Lands
The Hon. W. C. Windeyer, Attorney-General
The Hon. F. B. Suttor, Minister for Justice
The Hon. W. R. Piddington, Colonial Treasurer
And a host of influential citizens.

The grand 3 Act Drama, with all the effects,
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
In the interlude, first appearance of a
DISTINGUISHED LADY AMATEUR.
Burlesque SONG and DANCE, "Pretty as a Picture."
Concluding with the glorious 3 Act Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

SATURDAY,
first appearance of
Mr. SOTHERN.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LYSTER'S
GREAT DRAMATIC SEASON.
Engagement of
Mr. SOTHERN,
who will appear on
SATURDAY, 4th August, 1877,
in his great impersonation of
LORD DUNDREARY,
in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Mr. FRED LYSTER
as
ASA TRENCHARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MISS MINNIE WALTON.
Box Office now open at Elvy and Co.'s, where seats may be secured in advance.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Titus and Locke ....Managers.
A Brilliant and Fashionable Season.
The Famous and Successful
SALISBURY'S
TROUBADOURS,
witnessed nightly by
ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
August 2nd, 3rd, and 4th,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
of
PATCHWORK.
MONDAY EVENING, August 6th,
will be presented
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AUSTRALIA,
the Original Operatic Extravaganza, entitled
The
BROOK.
Placed upon the stage with new scenery by Mr. W. J. Wilson.
Seats may be secured six days in advance at Nicholson and Ascherberg's Music Store.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
U. S. MINSTRELS.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME,
equal to the best yet given by the U. S. M.
"Safely o'er the Rippling Waters," "Cackle, Cackle," "Close the Shutters, Willie's dead," "Ella Leene," "Weights and Measures," "Napolitaine."
THE FAKIR OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
OUR FATHER SOULD CHARCOAL.
THE TRUMP CARD.
MRS. DIDIMUS'S PARTY.
THE TUMBLEROMEOU.
HUDSON'S COMICALITIES.
P.M. FOR A DAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 3,
BENEFIT of
Mr. R. W. KOHLER.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Under the management of Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. IMMENSE SUCCESS
THIS EVENING,
and every evening until further notice
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH'S
Grand Re-Production
of
Dion Boucicault's great Irish Drama,
THE SHAUGRAUN.
New Scenery, by Messrs. W. J. Wilson and C. Kinchella.
Machinery, by Herbert Winning and Assistants.
Properties, by James Burns and Assistants.
MISS TILLY ANDREWS as
Claire Ffolliott.
Mrs. CHARLES JONES as
Mrs. O'Kelly.
Dion Boucicault's new and original play, in three acts and tableaux, now playing in London with great success
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
The action of the play takes place in the County Sligo.
The Time—Present.
CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.
CONN................Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.
The soul of every Fair. The Life of every Funeral. The First Fiddle at all Weddings and Patterns.)
Father Doolan, the parish Priest of Suilabeg—his Tutor and Guardian .... Mr. J. J. Bartlett
Cory Kinchella, a squireen .... Mr. W. Andrews
Harvey Duff, a police agent, in disguise of a peasant, under the name of Leach .... Mr. H. Leston
Robert Ffolliott, a young Irish gentleman, under sentence as a Fenian—in love with Arte O'Neale.... Mr. Booth
Captain Molineaux, a young English officer, commanding a detachment at Ballyragget .... Mr. Veruer
Mangan, Reilly, Sullivan, Doyle, Donovan — Peasants — Mr. Nunn, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Mellville, Mr. Christie, Mr. W. Wilson
Sergeant Jones, of the 41st.................. Mr. Naylor
Clare Ffolliott, a Sligo lady.......... Miss Tilly Andrews
Arte O'Neale, in love with Robert........ Miss Henderson
Mrs. O'Kelly, Conn's mother............ Mrs. C. Jones
Moya, Father Doolan's niece, in love with Conn Miss Leslie
Bridget Mulligan, a Keener............... Mrs. Radcliff
Nancy Malone, a Keener............... Mrs. L. Hughes
Peasants, Soldiers, Constabulary.
Admission—Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Box Office open at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, where seats may be secured for the dress circle.
Stall and pit tickets can be purchased daily at E. Cole's, corner of King and George streets.
In preparation, Dion Boucicault's new play
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.
THE COURSE AND FIELD
CRICKET—Reports of Matches
Matches to come
Notes by Square Leg
AQUATICS, YACHTING, and ROWING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 6s per quarter.
Publishing Office—Hunter-street Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the GENERAL ENTRIES for the RANDWICK SPRING MEETING close at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 7th August.
Entry forms can be obtained at Tattersall's Hotel, or from the undersigned.
T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary.
172, Castlereagh-street.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 48, I. O. G. T.—
A TEA MEETING and CONCERT
will be held, to celebrate the first Anniversary,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 3,
in the Trinity Schoolroom. Tea on tables at 7 o'clock.
Double tickets, 3s; single, 2s; children under 12, 1s.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR SAILORS of H. M. S. Wolverine and Nymphe will give a CONCERT on SATURDAY NIGHT, at the Temperance Hall, in aid of the widow who lost her son in the Yarra Yarra. At 7.30. Admission, 1s and 1s 6d.

DRUIDS' PICNIC, at CHOWDER BAY, on MONDAY next. Two full brass bands engaged. A variety of amusements provided.
J. MITCHELL, Secretary.

RACES, CAMPBELLTOWN.
GATE AND BOOTHS.
RIGHT OF ENTRANCE to Racecourse for Races at Campbellfields, Campbelltown, will be sold at Stanley's Hotel, on SATURDAY, August 4, at 12 o'clock noon.
P. HURLEY, Hon. Secretary.

A SCULLING RACE for £18 will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between W. DOWNS and S. BAKER, round the two islands. The steamer Princess leaves the Circular Quay at 3, and Woolloomooloo Bay at half-past 3, to accompany the race. Fare, 1s.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLROOM, Woolloomooloo.—WINDSOR C. C.—A Musical and Literary ENTERTAINMENT will be held in the above room, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 sharp. Tickets, 1s 6d.

GUILD HALL, Castlereagh-street.—A select Quadrille Assembly will be held in the above on MONDAY, 6th August. Dancing from 8 till 12. Young Australian Band engaged. Double tickets, 2s 6d. E. Roberts, sec.

COMPLIMENTARY QUADRILLE PARTY tendered to Mr. H. GILTINAN by his pupils and friends, Masonic Hall, York-street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22. Tickets at J. Steenson's, 603, George-street.

ALBERT GROUND, SATURDAY NEXT.
WARATAH v. UNIVERSITY
Waratah v. University,
on the ALBERT GROUND.
Admission, 6d. Ladies admitted free.
Grand Stand, 6d.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LIFEBOAT SERVICE.—A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Newcastle was held on Monday evening, in the Victoria Theatre, for the purpose of taking steps towards placing the Newcastle lifeboat service on a more effectual basis. The following resolutions were moved and unanimously carried:—1. That it is desirable that the lifeboat service of Newcastle should be established upon a more effective basis, and that the Government should take immediate steps for its being so established. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting a much larger Government endowment than is now made is necessary to make the service efficient. 3. That a memorial be presented to the Government urging upon them the establishment of such service; embodying therein information of the available means existing in this port for its proper formation. 4. That in the opinion of this meeting the completion of the southern breakwater, by the shelter it would afford, would materially assist the efforts of the lifeboat crew while engaged in attempting to save life, and that extra plant and men should be supplied, with a view to the more speedy finishing of this necessary work. 5. That the following, to form a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions, viz., the Mayor, Canon Selwyn, Captain Hacking, Aldermen Creer and Cropley, Messrs. F. J. Shaw, H. J. Brown, Alexander Brown, and J. W. Greaves, with power to add to their number, be elected, and the Mayor be authorized to sign the memorial on behalf of the inhabitants of Newcastle. A vote of thanks to the Mayor closed the proceedings.

SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY.—A meeting of members of the above was held this afternoon in the office of Mr. Frank Gardiner. There were present—the Mayor, Captain Hacking, Sub-inspector Thorpe, Messrs. Brookes, Brown, and Gardner. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The hon. secretary stated that since last meeting he had sent a cheque for £20 to Mrs. Millett, widow of the late chief officer of the Yarra Yarra, and received acknowledgments from Mr. Sayer, manager of the London Chartered Bank, and Mrs. Millett. He had also received a letter from the secretary of the Sydney society, forwarding resolutions passed at a meeting held in the Exchange. A letter also had been received from the Mayor, stating that as a meeting of the citizens was to be held on Tuesday evening, he would like to meet the members prior to it, and see if any amalgamation could be made towards establishing an effective lifeboat service. A statement was read showing the receipts of the society by the late concert to be £39 net. The secretary then read the code of rules which had been proposed for the management of the society. The rules as read were adopted by the meeting. The next business was to draw up a programme for the guidance of the public meeting, to be held in the evening in reference to the lifeboat service.

GULGONG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BUSINESS has been very quiet during the past week, and there is little or nothing of importance to chronicle.

On Tuesday last a concert was given at Mrs. Powell's hall, Star Hotel, in aid of the funds of the Church of England Sunday-school library. The attendance was good, and the whole programme gone through to the satisfaction of the large audience. Considering that everything was carried out upon an economical manner, there is little doubt but the library will be greatly increased by the proceeds obtained from this effort.

A Government land sale is announced to take place here on the 22nd of August. This will give general satisfaction, as it will save intending purchasers the trouble of going to Mudgee. This journey, in many instances, has been annoying, after travelling 18 miles in and 18 miles out only to find upon arriving there that the allotments have been withdrawn from sale.

The opening of the non-auriferous lands around Gulgong does not seem to make anything like the stir that was expected. The fact is that nearly all those with capital who were intent upon settling upon the land have been tired of waiting for these lands being thrown open for selection, and have taken themselves to more favoured districts.

Our local fire brigade have decided not to disband, the tradesmen having, to the number of forty, agreed to contribute 2s. per month; this, with the honorary members already on the books, will give the brigade £5 per month to pay working and other expenses.

Mining matters are in a far more satisfactory state than they have been for some time past. At the New Caledonian lead several new claims have bottomed with satisfactory results. No. 1 have washed 40 loads at Tipping's machine, the result proving that the auriferous dirt will pay capital wages; M'Geo and party bottomed at 71 feet and obtained half a pennyweight to the dish; Townsend and party and M'Teague and party have bottomed, the result being in every case an assurance of a golden future. Several claim-holders are still sinking, and will no doubt trace a permanent lead. Red, White, and Blue (Blackman's paddock) are still busy with their underground chamber, and expect to be raising wash in a few days. Log Paddock: Messrs. Paul, Brothers, have completed the removing and re-erection of their machinery to the deep ground, proved by the use of the Government boring rods. The removing and erection of the plant was entrusted to Mr. J. Wright, engineer, and works well now that everything is perfect. The working of the engine no doubt will take away all the surplus water and enable all the claims to work, and it is to be hoped that the heavy expenses incurred by Messrs. Paul will soon be reimbursed by some good dividends. Messrs. Thomas and party have opened some new ground beyond the Magpie Gully, on the Mudgee Road. I could not obtain the result of their washing, but presume it was something good from their being jubilant at the result. Old Gulgong Reef: The Messrs. Cottie have completed the clearing of the main shaft of water, decayed logs, and *debris*, and are about sinking for the main reef. This reef has now been standing idle for some time, the shaft being full of water. The present party find it necessary to have new timber, the old having decayed. The Messrs. Cottie have all the necessary appliances for working the reef in a proper manner, and there is little doubt but their venture will prove in every way satisfactory as a speculation.

WEATHER.—We are still visited with heavy frosts at night, and summer-like weather in the day. On Friday last the town was visited with a heavy gale of rain, hail, and wind, fortunately but of short duration. Several premises came to grief, but fortunately the damage was but trifling. We are sadly in want of rain. The young crops are backward for want of this necessary element.

July 31.

PARKES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE first appearance of spring is just manifesting itself in the blossoming of the almond trees. The country in the immediate vicinity of Parkes and Currajong is looking splendid, the weather having been all that could be desired for vegetation, general showers, and occasional sunshine.

The vital statistics for Parkes for the half-year ending June, 1877, show unmistakably our healthfulness and prosperity in regard to climate. There were births 59, and deaths only 25, being an excess of births over deaths of 34. In no part of the world that I have travelled have I noticed so much absence of funerals in comparison with the population.

The ladies of Parkes are again busy on behalf of the funds of the hospital.

A meeting was held at the cottage adjoining the Freemasons' Hotel, and initiatory proceedings were commenced for holding a grand bazaar. The secretary to the hospital committee, Mr. Bladon, presented a financial statement, and explained that the hospital committee were floating an art union, and, with the joint co-operation of the ladies, it might be safely considered that the financial condition of the institution would be a success. It is ascertained that the cost of working this charitable institution will be about £600 per annum. The balance in hand on June 30 was £64 15s. It is gratifying to notice the cheerfulness with which some of the professional companies augment the funds of the hospital. The Lo Lo Troupe presented £8, the result of a benefit last week. This company was very popular in Parkes and deservedly patronised.

Dr. Conradi has notified his resignation as medical officer to the hospital.

The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy has been for some time in a very precarious state of illness from bronchitis, but under the careful treatment of Dr. Austen he is progressing favourably.

The contract for carrying the mail from Parkes to Condobolin is under a change. Mr. Magouda, storekeeper, of Parkes, has taken the matter out of the hands of the original contractor, and intends running a bi-weekly coach instead of horseback mail, many of the enterprising people of Parkes subsidizing the amount of the mail contract in order to ensure success.

Shearing has already commenced in a few sheds. The lambing this season has been upon the whole very unfavourable, in many cases only from 20 to 30 per cent. This arises not from the inclemency of the weather, but want of grass and poverty of ewes. The result has been very various; around Parkes and Currajong some flocks have made 80 and 90 per cent., and I have heard of one, Mr. M'Kay's, that have more than doubled. But the tale is very different westward; the lagoons and dams that ought to be fully watered at this time of the year are quite dry, and grass is scarcely to be seen; and, as a natural consequence, stock is miserably poor, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the next year, unless we are visited by a heavy downpour of rain.

The subject of most comment during the past week has been in reference to the very excellent and exhaustive report of Mr. Warden Dalton, in reference to the gold-mining interest, &c., of this district. His remarks upon the desirability of making a dam across the Goobang has been much appreciated, and no doubt the idea will eventually become a fact. Exception, however, has been taken, and indeed with much warmth, to that portion of the report that refers to the crime of fencing in more than two acres of land on supposed non-auriferous lands for the purpose of cultivation or settlement. A great many of a very deserving portion of the community here, some of them lucky diggers, and all perhaps anxious to settle down, have by the precedents established at other gold fields for years back, and by their own interpretation of the Land Act, applied for various portions of land in two-acre applications, having erected improvements, and the strictures of Mr. Dalton on this particular matter, to say the least, are not approved of.

Mining is dull. The Tichborne-new rush has not come up to expectation.

A crushing of 130 tons from No. 1 Bonnie Dundee north yielded 8 dwts. per ton.

Considerable quantity of good stone is being raised from the Bushman's, that it is supposed will yield well.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE drawing in connection with the Mudgee Art Union, to which there were 600 subscribers, took place in the Town-hall during the past week. A good number of the subscribers were present on the occasion, and they elected Dr. Rowling to fill the chair, and Mr. R. H. D. White, J.P., and Alderman Tindall to look after the drawing. The chief prize—an oil painting, valued at £45—was secured by Mr. S. A. Blackman; and the second and third prizes, also oil paintings, by a Chinaman named Mah Sing and Mr. R. H. D. White. The affair passed off very pleasantly, and without a hitch of any kind, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and the gentlemen who looked after the drawing terminated the proceedings.

On last Wednesday evening, a tea-meeting and musical soirée was held in connection with the Orange institutions in town; the chair being occupied by Archdeacon Gunther. There was a very large attendance. The chairman said, though not an Orangeman himself, he sympathised a good deal with the body as being a thoroughly Protestant one, and also admired their rules, which he advised the members present to act up to. An agreeable musical programme was afterwards gone through by a number of ladies and gentlemen present. A vote of thanks to the chairman; a second to the ladies, who had presided over the tea tables, and a third to the ladies and a gentlemen who had provided the music, terminated the proceedings.

About five miles of mountainous road between Avisford and Hargraves has hitherto been the terror of all travellers passing over it. Being on the direct road between Mudgee and Hill End, a good deal of traffic passes over it, and should Hill End look up again, which seems more than likely, that traffic will be largely increased. I learn that a new route over this five miles of rough country, which entirely avoids the very steep hills by the present road, has been discovered by Mr. Nardin, superintendent of roads for the district. Tenders have been called for the forming of this new route, and its discovery and formation will be very welcome news to all travellers in that portion of the district. Commercial travellers know the spot referred to but too well, and will be glad to learn of the contemplated improvement.

The tender of Messrs. M'Farlane and Henry has been accepted for additions and alterations to the court-house and gaol. Among these additions is the running out of the gaol wall to the front street, which will greatly disfigure the front appearance of both the gaol and court-house, and also that portion of the town in which these buildings are situated. This wall can be of no possible use, so that its erection is all the more extraordinary. Both the local papers and public opinion here are strongly against its being built.

A few light showers have fallen during the week, but scarcely worth naming. The weather has been very tantalising recently, rain constantly threatening, and scarcely any falling. Reports from the outside, west and north-west from here, are very unsatisfactory; and the loss of stock at many of these districts will be serious. Some people already predict a third dry season, and it is to be sincerely hoped their predictions will not be realised. Thus far the season has been an exceedingly mild one.

It is notified that a bazaar will be held during the sitting of the Assizes in October, the proceeds to be used towards paying off the debt on St. Mary's new Roman Catholic Church recently erected here.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed here at the sum requisite for the construction of the railway line from Wallerawang to Mudgee being placed on the additional Estimates; also, at the amount placed on these Estimates for the construction and repair of roads in the interior, and at the intention of the Government to so far comply with Mr. Sutherland's motion as to give country municipalities a sum equal to the amount received by them during 1876, except such sums as have been paid them from the revenue. Only those residing in the interior can form any opinion of the impoverished state of country municipalities, their utter impotency to effect any good, or carry out the intentions contemplated in their formation.

The Mudgee stock passings have been—200 fat cattle (B. Richards), in charge of Williams, for Sydney; 200 fat cows (Hardy and Miller's), for Sydney; 200 fat cattle (Mayne's), in charge of Stinson, for Sydney; 150 fat cattle (Hillman's), from in Beanba, charge of J. Christian, for Sydney or Bathurst. The Coolah passings have been 200 fat cattle (Johnston's), for Sydney; 1800 fat ewes (Vickery's), for Sydney; 1760 fat wethers (M'Donald's), for Sydney.

The fat cattle market has been moderately supplied during the week, the quality being chiefly medium and light weights. The market has been very firm, and especially for animals anything like prime. Best beef may be quoted as worth fully 25s. per 100 lbs., with other qualities from 21s. upwards. Some 300 head have been quitted during the week, the principal lots being 150 bullocks at £7 10s.; 84 cows, at £5 10s. 6d.; and 32 bullocks, at £8 2s. The fat sheep market has been very poorly supplied. Prime wethers are readily salable at about 13s., other qualities being in proportion. In store stock and station properties, no business has been done worth recording.

July 31.

INVERELL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE weather during the past week has been changeable and threatening. On Sunday afternoon we had a heavy downpour, and during the week we have had several showers. To-day a good deal of rain has fallen, accompanied with peals of distant thunder. It is to be hoped that we will be favoured with a continuance of wet weather, as it is much needed, and will do great good.

On the evening of Wednesday last, an amateur concert, in aid of the fund for procuring an organ for the Wesleyan Church, came off in the Court-house. The house was crowded, and I believe that a net sum of about £25 was cleared, but otherwise the entertainment can hardly be termed a success. Except in one or two instances, the rendering of the songs was sadly wanting both in execution and delivery, and much regret was felt in consequence. At the same time it is only justice to say that the artistes, one and all, appeared to exert themselves to their utmost to please. An entertainment of a like nature by the same company came off at Tingha last night, and was, I am, informed, largely patronised.

The new building in course of erection for the Presbyterian church is being rapidly completed. The tower at the north end is higher by 40 feet than the main body of the church, and the whole structure promises to present an elegant and imposing appearance when finished. Early this week a red flag was hoisted on the tower to celebrate the completion of the brickwork. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the present year. Some activity is now being displayed in the completion of the new English church. The roof is being put on, and the building otherwise is making good headway. Great preparations are being made for the opening of the church in September.

At the monthly Small Debts Court here to-day there were nine or ten cases disposed of. The only case which excited any interest was that by Joseph Hughes, auctioneer, against T. Nicholls, for the balance of purchase price of certain sheep sold privately. Mr. Mayne, defendant's attorney, submitted that, as the plaintiff only acted in the sale as agent for the owners of the sheep, he could not competently sue in his own name as principal, there being no evidence that he received commission. Mr. Allen, for plaintiff, replied that, plaintiff having sworn he was an auctioneer, he was an agent selling on commission, and could legally sue for the price in his own name. The objection was repelled by the Bench. It having subsequently come out in evidence that the defendant resided at Big Plain, out of the district of the Inverell Small Debts Court, an objection by Mr. Mayne to the jurisdiction of the Bench was upheld, and the case dismissed.

Inverell, July 27.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor, announcing that he had assented, in the name of her Majesty, to the Temporary Supply Bill for July; also to the Railway Loans Bill.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly covering the Bill to Amend the Municipalities Act.

Mr. DOCKER moved the first reading of this bill, which was agreed to.

NO-LIABILITIES MINING COMPANIES BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly covering the No-Liabilities Mining Companies Bill.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved the first reading of this bill, which was agreed to.

CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Customs Regulation Bill.

Clause 40. "Prohibitions and Restrictions."

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said that the ambiguity of this clause had arisen from an attempt to abbreviate it from the English Act. Some amendment ought to be made in it. If Sir Alfred Stephen was not prepared to move them, he would do so himself.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said he was not in charge of the bill, though having been in communication with the late Colonial Treasurer, who had introduced the bill into the other House, he had from time to time moved such amendments as he thought necessary. He had no objection to the clause, except to the words "except for the purpose of transhipment or exportation." He would, therefore, move that those words should be omitted. He did not think that the clause should go on to say that prohibited goods "shall" be forfeited; it would be better to leave the word "may" as it stands in the clause, since a person might have such goods in his possession by inadvertence.

Mr. DOCKER said that no English Act would be entirely applicable to this colony. Vessels often arrived here with part of the cargo to be landed here, and part to be taken on to other colonies. If any such goods were on board to be taken on to Melbourne they would be liable to be forfeited. But he did not see how they could find out whether such goods were on board or not.

Mr. SAMUEL said we had a good deal to do with goods going on to another colony. Suppose there was a quantity of counterfeit coin on board a ship going to another colony. Surely it would be our duty at once to cause it to be forfeited. This clause as it stood would allow counterfeit coin to be transhipped to Melbourne, and we should be accessories before the fact. By this clause, if any indecent books or pictures were found on board, we were to allow them to be exported or transhipped. Was it desirable that infected cattle should be allowed to be sent elsewhere, if we knew them to be infected? He thought the better plan would be to strike out the whole clause, and insert a clause similar to one he had introduced into a bill about the year 1870. He did not think that any one individual should have absolute power to condemn goods.

Mr. GORDON said that vessels often came here from China with part of their cargo for Victoria or Queensland. In that case what had we to do with those goods, if they were not consigned here at all? But they would be liable to be forfeited or destroyed if they were found on board the ship. He supported the clause as it stood.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that goods intended for Melbourne would not be reported here, and our Customs officers would have no control over them. He was not sure, however, but what they ought to have the power of destroying infected cattle that might happen to come here on their way to Melbourne.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL pointed out that if the words of the English Act were adopted they would get rid of objections raised by Mr. Gordon, and also of the arbitrary course of interfering with goods on board ships in transit. He suggested the reservation of the clause, and its adaptation to the English section.

Mr. SAMUEL considered it would be the better course to omit the first part of the clause with a view to insert these words:—"If any goods enumerated and described in the following table of prohibitions shall be imported or brought into New South Wales, then, and in every such case, such goods shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Collector may direct."

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN defended the drawing of the clause as compared with the drawing of the English clause. He asked leave to withdraw his amendment with a view to make way for the amendment submitted by Mr. Samuel.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. RUSSELL doubted whether they would have power to open packages in search of the goods prohibited in this clause.

The omission of the words to make way for Mr. Samuel's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOCKER thought that if the words proposed were inserted, they would have to make exception as to goods for transhipment or exportation.

Mr. HAY said the difficulty might be met by applying the exception to certain parts of the list. It could not be intended that any exception to prohibition should be made in the case of counterfeit coin. The exception would come in properly in regard to such articles as spirits, snuff, and tobacco.

Mr. DOCKER moved the omission of the word "collector," with a view to insert in its place the word "commissioners."

Mr. SAMUEL still thought it would be better to give power to the Collector in the first instance.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought it undesirable to place this power in the hands of the Collector, who would be the seizing officer, and therefore would have a sort of interest in the matter. It should be left to the decision of some unbiassed persons. To leave it to the commissioners would be right enough.

Mr. DOCKER said the Collector would be the seizing officer, and the goods would be disposed of as he might direct. He would ask who in this case would there be to make the appeal to a higher authority?

Sir A. STEPHEN thought the word "collector" ought to be retained. He objected to using the words "they shall be destroyed." He objected to the clause as amended altogether.

The question for inserting the words was put and agreed to.

Further verbal amendments having been made,

Mr. A. CAMPBELL called attention to the limit of 40 tons in this clause, which he thought too low. If they fixed it at 100 tons it would be no hardship or detriment to commerce.

Mr. SAMUEL pointed out that in England the limit was fixed at the discretion of the commissioners, but circumstances here were different. The object of this clause was to prevent small vessels that could not be watched by the Customs officers from taking spirits on board, and landing them along the coast. These small vessels were entirely prohibited, except on the Murray River, where a small class of vessels was pretty generally employed.

Mr. CAMPBELL said a very exceptional state of things had arisen here of late years. There was a colony on our northern borders that produced large quantities of rum. Vessels of 40 or 50 tons could smuggle large quantities of it on our coasts. He would move the omission of the word "forty," with the view to insert the words "one hundred."

Mr. GORDON did not see how the amendment would operate to prevent smuggling, and he could not see any necessity for altering the clause.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said if this alteration had been made in the Lower House he would not have objected; but he did not think that Council ought to make any change that would appear to interfere with the commercial transactions of persons of humble means.

Mr. SAMUEL said the present law limited the tonnage to fifty tons, and he was afraid the greater restriction proposed in the amendment would prejudice trade. Some of the vessels from Queensland, bringing sugar and spirits, were very small. There he believed these articles were manufactured in bond, and the exporters would have to enter into a bond that the goods should be conveyed to certain ports of destination. The master could not take a vessel back to the port of departure without a certificate that the cargo had been conveyed to the port for which she was destined. It was probable that the limit of forty tons had been fixed after full consideration.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said it appeared that the limit had been altered, and the tonnage reduced, which would allow small vessels to run spirits on the coast. The cutter of forty tons had three times the facilities of a two hundred tons schooner for running into bays and inlets. If the committee neglected to protect the revenue by legislation it neglected its duty. What would the smuggler care for bonds? He took the chance of having his bonds enforced against him. The revenue might be much injured by fixing so low a limit as forty tons, especially in the new state of things that had arisen in the work.

Mr. SAMUEL said dutiable goods could not be imported or exported in vessels under 40 tons.

The proposed amendment was negatived.

After some verbal amendments the clause was agreed to.

Clause 31, "Arms, &c. may be prohibited," was agreed to without discussion.

The committee proceeded to the clauses dealing with the arrival and unloading of ships from abroad.

Clause 32, "Time of importation and arrival defined," was agreed to without discussion.

Clause 33. "Ship to come quickly to place of unlading or to station."

Mr. DARLEY considered that in drawing this clause from the English Act the material part—that the vessel should touch at no place intermediate between the entrance to the port and the place of mooring—had been omitted.

The words "regulations and" were omitted, and the word "the" inserted before "wind." The clause was further amended, at the instance of Mr. DARLEY, by the omission of the word "or" and the insertion of the words "without touching at any other place and in proceeding to such proper place," the object being to provide that ships should proceed direct to the proper places of mooring.

Mr. SAMUEL said they now came to the question whether the forfeitures and penalties should be absolute or not. Here it was provided that the penalty should not exceed £20. In the English Act the penalty was absolute. Then, who was to say what amount should be paid? In a previous clause it was provided that if any one was dissatisfied with the decision of the officers of Customs, there may be an appeal to the Board of Commissioners, and that the Governor may wholly remit or mitigate the penalty or forfeiture. The commissioners were given no power to say what the penalty should be, and some court of law would have to decide. He suggested that the penalty be made absolute.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN pointed out that the penalty could be enforced only by process of law, and if the penalty was absolute, the court of law, finding that the fact justified its infliction, could decide only as to the amount specified.

Mr. SAMUEL said he was not aware that it was necessary to go to a court of law to recover these penalties. The effect of making the penalty absolute would be to stimulate the Customs officers to take action. It had been the usual custom to give the Customs officers a moiety of the penalty, or the value of the forfeited goods. Unless the penalty was absolutely fixed, there would be no inducement for the officers to enforce the penalties or make seizures. He moved an amendment to make the penalty absolute.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought there ought to be some discretion vested in the justices. He was sorry to hear that the Customs officers would not do their duty without getting a share of the plunder.

Mr. DOCKER thought a minimum as well as a maximum ought to be fixed.

Mr. HAY said in the English Act these penalties were made absolute, and he thought rightly so. If they left it to justices of the peace to say whether the penalty should be 20s. or £20, they would be doing away with that sanction of the law upon which they ought to depend. He thought it absurd to leave it to a justice in the Police Court to say how much the penalty should be. It was quite enough to leave it to them to decide whether the facts were proved.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said that in Sydney all these cases would necessarily come before the police magistrates. [Mr. DARLEY: Certainly not. They will take care it did not.] He thought it was not likely these prosecutions would come before ordinary justices of the peace. In regard to all other offences the magistrates were allowed a discretion, and he could not see why an exception should be made in cases of breach of the Customs laws. The effect of this amendment would be in almost all cases to force the person into an appeal. He did not think the offences named in this clause were deserving of so high a penalty.

Mr. DOCKER said if this amendment were passed it would not only limit the powers of the justices, but they would also be limiting the powers of the superior Courts.

Mr. SAMUEL had not meant to be understood that the Customs officers would not do their duty, but what he said was that it would stimulate them if the penalty was fixed. The protection of the revenue required that breaches of the Customs laws should not be treated in the same way as ordinary offences. The penalty should be absolute, and the Executive Government would have the power to mitigate it if it were found necessary.

The amendment was put and agreed to,

The clause as amended was agreed to.

The Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at five minutes to 7, until 4 o'clock, this day (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, in reply to Mr. Jacob, said it was the intention of the Government to carry out the resolution of the House in regard to the abolition of tolls on ferries as soon as possible.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, in answer to Mr. Scholey, said the loss of the Yarra Yarra, the mismanagement of the lifeboat, the over-loading of steamers and sailing vessels, and the remedies that should be applied by the Government, were under consideration, and everything possible would be done to deal with facts recently disclosed in connection with them.

Mr. DRIVER, in reply to Mr. Gray, said no definite action had been taken with regard to the case of Wilson, Cowley, and Frew. The recommendation of the select committee did not indicate that the Government should take any particular action in connection with it, and as the matter involved the rights of other parties, it was not clear that the Government could interpose to aid the petitions, but the correspondence was under review.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said 3d. a cask was charged for water taken from the railway tank at Liverpool, but as the expense of pumping had decreased, the price per cask would be reduced.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Teece, said he would ascertain in the course of a week if Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer, would visit Goulburn.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Hurley (Hartley), said that applications for a drain from the Government road in Liverpool to George's River, were under reference to the local officer for his report.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone, said coal was obtained at contractors' risk from the Waratah Coal Company, because the contractors (New Lambton Coal Company) had not always supplied the coal ordered with sufficient dispatch. The Waratah Company supplied the coal at the contract price, 17s. 6d. per ton.

PETITION.

Mr. FARNELL moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 31st July, from William Mason and Co., relative to their railway contract between Bathurst and Orange, be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

LANDS ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

Resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. GARRETT,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, the opinion given by the Attorney-General as to the meaning of the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875 (as set forth in the papers on this matter laid before this House on the 17th ultimo), is not in accordance with either the spirit or meaning of the law, and should not be acted upon in its administration. 2. That this resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. C. BROWN said the resolution was dangerous in the extreme—(hear, hear)—because it trenched upon and usurped the functions of the Legislature. It was the duty of Parliament to make the laws, and leave the Judges to interpret them; and previously there had not been more than one instance where the House had been asked to agree to a similar resolution. What right had the Assembly, seeing it was only a third part of the Legislature, to say what the Upper House meant by the clause? It was futile to do so, and calculated to bring the Assembly into ridicule, while whatever rights had been proved would not be affected by any resolution. The proper course was, if the clause worked injuriously, to repeal it, or if there were any doubts as to what it meant, to have them settled by an Act of Parliament. He thought that to give the matter a fair interpretation they should look at the whole clause, and adopt the rules of construction laid down by the best authorities; he thought that by Maxwell, quoted by the Attorney-General early in the debate, was an excellent one. The clause consisted of one enactment and two provisoes, in one of which there was no restriction as to the quantity of land, while in the other the quantity was restricted, and the consequence was that a man was told he could not select unless a run was a certain shape. It was perfect nonsense. Just to show for one moment the injustice that would follow: He was a squatter, and had a run of 15,000 acres: he could take out of that run a proportionate quantity of 640 acres, but if he happened to have 16,000 acres he could not select a single acre unless his plan was of the particular size of five miles square. Could the Legislature have meant such an absurdity? We had heard a good deal about back blocks and waterless country. He held in his hand a plan of a run of 31,000 acres (nearly double the area of 25 square miles), which had not a single creek anywhere around it, nor any means of conserving water, except such as were made in the shape of improvements. The lessee applied for two portions of land in the middle of this run, but because one of these little squares, representing a block five miles square, could not be wholly placed upon any portion of the plan, the application was refused; whereas, if he had had only 15,000 acres, he would have been allowed to select. (Cheers.) Was it likely that the Legislature ever meant such a thing as that? (Cheers.) Here was another run of 48,000 acres, nearly three times the size of an ordinary run, upon which you could not trace a figure of five miles square without a little bit of land, purchased he supposed by selection, coming in the way. The lessee of that run was not able to select. Another run happened to have one acre more than the 16,000, but for the same reason—that a complete geometrical figure five miles square could not be taken out of it—the lessee was not allowed to select. He asked any sensible man whether it could be supposed that the Legislature would commit the absurdity of giving every man a right to select, and then telling him that he could not exercise the right unless he had a run of a particular shape. It was monstrous to suppose anything of the kind, more particularly when we found that a free selector taking up 320 or 640 acres of land could, out of a pre-lease of 1000 or odd acres, purchase a proportionate quantity. It was said that there were two reasons why this was done—the first to guard against selection along a frontage, and the second to prevent more than one purchase being made out of the same run. As to the first of these, the regulations under the Crown Lands' Alienation Act provided that no lessee could select along a frontage, and with regard to the second he had here a decision of the hon. member (Mr. Garrett) himself, refusing a second application made by a squatter, on the ground that having exercised his option once, the squatter could not exercise it a second time. Those two points were therefore disposed of. It had been said that the proceedings in committee showed the intention of the House. In the first place, in construing this statute they had nothing to do with what took place in committee. They had to deal with the words of the statute as they found them. Further, in construing any statute they should not take one expression alone, such as "five miles square," but they should read it with the rest of the clause, with the whole Act, and with other Acts bearing on the subject. The mover of the resolution said he brought the bill in for the protection of all Crown tenants, whatever the nature of their holdings. That such was his intention was plain from the fact that the proviso originally contained the words "such area out of each block of 25 square miles," the idea manifestly being that all classes of Crown tenants were to take advantage of the provision, and that the area was to be not more than 25 square miles. When the bill went into committee, he had no recollection of anything else than a verbal amendment being made in this clause. He did not see the member for Camden in his place to-night, and he did not want to charge him with what would be the case if what he was stating was correct. If it was true that he led the House to believe that all classes of pastoral tenants were to take advantage of this clause, and if it was true that an alteration was made to meet particular cases in consequence of something which occurred between, and that alteration was not brought prominently under the notice of hon. members, it was a gross deceit and a gross fraud upon the Parliament of the country for such a thing to be done. But he did not believe that the hon. member did anything of the kind. The words "such area" were struck out of the proviso, and the words "one square mile" were inserted; and following that a verbal amendment was made of "five miles square" instead of "twenty-five square miles." He had done with the clause itself, and with the language of it. He wished to show now that it must have been intentional, in order to make it coincide with previous legislation. All previous legislation on the land question acknowledged this principle—that 640 acres, or one square mile, was the quantity to be purchased out of a run, the run being twenty-five miles square, or 16,000 acres, and the House did nothing to restrict the privilege given to the squatter before the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 was passed. The same idea was held by the introducer of this bill: 640 acres or one square mile, and 16,000 acres or twenty-five square miles. The alteration was made merely as a verbal amendment, and he did not believe anyone supposed that an alteration was made in the law. The hon. member said that no lawyer would advise to the contrary of what he had laid down, and the hon. member at the head of the Opposition benches repeated the statement. He could say, however, that two of the most eminent counsel who now practise at the Bar of New South Wales had unhesitatingly expressed an opinion in favour of the construction he was now putting to the House. He asked the House not to put itself into the ridiculous position of declaring what the law is and of being afterwards told by those whose duty it is to construe the law that they were entirely wrong. For his own part he would be content to give a direct negative to this resolution, but he wished to see some course adopted which would extricate the House from the position in which the resolution placed it, and, with that object, he had prepared an amendment which he now submitted to the House, as follows:—"That all the words after 'That' be omitted, for the purpose of inserting 'in view of the conflicting opinions given by the late and the present Attorney-General as to the construction of the 31st clause of the Amended Lands Act, this House is of opinion that the Government should take steps to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject; and that, until such decision be obtained, no action should be taken on the said opinions.'" If this course were taken, any possible evils that might arise would be stayed. Any Crown lessee, whose application under the 31st clause had been refused, had a claim against the Government which he could have tried in the Supreme Court, after petitioning for a nominal defendant to be appointed; and if this were done, a case could be argued, and a judicial decision given, within six weeks.

Mr. BURNS said he entirely dissented from the doctrine which had been enunciated by the hon. member for Newtown, that it was beyond the province of the House to entertain the resolution of the hon. member for Camden, because it raised the issue of the interpretation to be put on a clause in the Land Act Amendment Bill of 1875. He contended that it was quite competent for the House, under the circumstances in which it was placed, not only to express its opinion on the administration of the Land Acts, but also to place on record its opinion on the meaning to be attached to any clause in those Acts. The House had a perfect right to step in between contending lawyers, and declare for itself what it understood by any law, and to direct the Government to act upon its opinion in the interests of the public. It would be for those who disputed the decision of the House to appeal from its judgment if they thought fit. He was opposed to the amendment; and who was to represent the Government in the Supreme Court? Could the hon. the Attorney-General do so after expressing an opinion adverse to the public interests? [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] Let the House adopt the resolution of the hon. member for Camden, and those who believed their interests were thereby injured could sue the Government. The course for which he contended was followed in the matter of the Stock Act Assessment Bill. Some of the most eminent lawyers of the time pronounced that bill to be *ultra vires*, but despite these opinions the bill was passed, and the law was upheld on appeal to the Supreme Court. (Hear, hear.) The circumstances connected with forfeited conditional purchases were somewhat similar. Eminent lawyers insisted that forfeited selections could be selected again. Other lawyers argued just as stoutly that forfeited selections must be put up to auction. The House adopted the opinion most in keeping with sound policy, and that decision had been sustained ever since. Great wrong might be done to the public by the House refusing to express its opinion. The public interests might be prejudiced to a large extent by a pliable Government being permitted, under colour of legal opinion, to barter away the public estate in a way never contemplated by the Legislature. He quite agreed with the premises laid down by the hon. the Attorney-General, as to his duty as a lawyer when he was requested to state his opinion on the 31st clause of the Amended Act. The hon. gentleman should no doubt be no wiser than the law; but it seemed to him that this theory was not adhered to by the hon. the Attorney-General in his interpretation of this clause. The hon. member could find no justification in the clause, or in any part of the Act, for his opinion that when the Legislature said five miles square it meant twenty-five square miles. If the hon. gentleman had not been in the leading strings of the hon. member for Yass Plains he would not so hastily have embraced the opinion that the meaning of the 31st clause was to be found in the language of the Orders in Council in the 7th section of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861. The hon. gentleman ought to have known that the difference in the language of the 31st clause, which spoke of blocks of five miles square, and the Orders in Council and Crown Lands Alienation Act, which spoke of twenty-five square miles, was not accidental or owing to careless drafting. There was no provision in the Orders in Council or in the Lands' Act Alienation Act for sales in virtue of intended improvements. That provision was for the first time embodied in the 31st clause of the Amended Land Act. The 7th section of the original Act and the 31st section of the amended Act dealt with entirely different circumstances. The one had relation to sales in virtue of actual improvements and the other had relation to sales in virtue of intended improvements. There was then to this extent an entire change in the policy of the law. How then could the hon. the Attorney-General say that the policy of the law was the same, and that the difference in the terms of the two clauses in question was in consequence of careless drafting? The object of the 31st clause was to hold out an inducement for the improvement of back blocks by provision being made by artificial means for the conservation of water. These blocks were, as had been explained by the hon. member for Camden, for the most part measured in squares, and it was to such blocks it was intended the 31st clause should apply. The hon. member (the Attorney-General) would give the lessees of runs with river frontages the same privileges as the lessees of back blocks. It was incorrect for the Attorney-General to say that the late Minister for Lands at first interpreted the law as he had himself done. The hon. gentleman had the best evidence in the letter of Mr. Fitzpatrick that this was not the fact. Mr. Fitzpatrick knew as well as any man in the colony the practice of the Department of Lands, and what was his request to the present Minister for Lands? Why to reverse the whole policy of the late Minister for Lands, in reference to the 31st clause, which was in accord with the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Dalley. Mr. Dalley's opinion was obtained some twelve months after the passing of the Amended Land Bill. It was not obtained to remove any doubt which existed in the mind of the Minister or of the Government of which he was a member, as to the meaning of the 31st clause. It was obtained to strengthen the hands of the Minister for Lands in resisting claims such as those which the hon. member for Yass Plains supported. The object of the 31st clause was not, as had been argued, rendered nugatory by the action of the late Government. What the late Government did through its Minister was to refuse to permit the privileges allowed to lessees of back blocks to be extended to lessees of river frontages. It was contrary to the spirit of their law to extend water frontages. The proposal of the hon. member for Camden to repeal the 31st clause did not help the Government. The hon. member for Camden thought the object which he had in view would in time be frustrated in another way, and hence his desire to see the clause repealed. This, however, in no way affected the question which the House was asked to consider. It seemed to him that in this matter the duty of the Government was obvious. The duty of the Government in reference to the public estate was somewhat analogous to the duty of trustees in the management of a private estate. Trustees of a private estate would not, when there was a conflict of legal opinion, take the side which would recognise claims on their trust which they thought were morally wrong. The trustees would most assuredly stand by the interests of their trust, and so ought the Government in this instance, by following the course of the late Minister for Lands. The House had legal opinions on both sides. Mr. Butler and Mr. Darley were said to have given opinions similar to that of Mr. Windeyer. Mr. M. H. Stephen, who was also an able and experienced lawyer, was said to have given an opinion in which he concurred with Mr. Dalley's. The House should decide for itself, and leave those who dissented to take their cases before a judicial tribunal; and he believed that if this were done the decision of the House would be confirmed.

Mr. JACOB did not see why he should support the amendment of the hon. member for Newtown, although it contained his views, because, holding that the opinion of the Attorney-General was as the resolution stated, contrary to the spirit of the law, he should be shirking his duty unless he held to the resolution as proposed by the hon. member for Camden. He never heard a more contradictory speech in his life than that of the Attorney-General, and the statements of the hon. member so ate up each other that after all he made no case out. He was sorry to see that to a certain extent a party phase had been given to this motion, but it was the Attorney-General who had endeavoured to do this. In his (Mr. Jacob's) opinion the course the Government should have pursued, after the late Government had taken the opinion of their Attorney-General, and had acted upon it, was to have allowed those persons who felt themselves aggrieved to resort to a Court of law, and not to have allowed the present Attorney-General to move in the way in which he had. It had been said that this House was not competent to deal with a question of this kind. (Hear, hear.) It was remarkable what a difference of opinion was expressed by hon. members after changing their seats from one side of the House to the other. No one seemed to recollect that we had a memorable case in point, when on the 20th July, 1875, Sir Henry Parkes moved this resolution:—"That this House, having considered the evidence taken before the select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the removal of public moneys from the Bank of New South Wales, is of opinion that the sum of £250,000 was removed from the said bank contrary to law, inasmuch as it was without the warrant prescribed by the Audit Act of 1870, for drawing money from the public account." Now the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Dalley, was given on that occasion, and what did the hon. member (Sir Henry Parkes) say? "The question was one of so much importance that he did not for a moment desire that it should be considered as having any political bearing; he wished to have the matter submitted to the House fairly, and treated exclusively upon its merits. He was fully aware that he had the opinion of the learned Attorney-General to the contrary. It was apparent in the face of the law itself that the money was drawn out in a manner contrary to law." The hon. gentleman asked the House to say that the opinion of the Attorney-General was wrong, and the hon. member (Mr. Garrett) was asking the same thing. "He could anticipate two classes of objections. One was that the motion was only calculated to obstruct public business. But he could conceive no motion of higher importance. It was of importance that the law should be obeyed, and that an act such as this should be specially watched over by the Parliament." That was just what the House was now called upon to do. "It might be urged that this was not a proper tribunal to determine a question of law. He could conceive of no more proper duty incumbent upon the House than to express an opinion upon a proceeding of the Executive which did not appear warranted by the special statute created for the protection of the public revenue." That was what was conceived then, and now the House was called upon to do the very same thing as was stated in these remarks. Mr. Piddington gave expression to his opinion, and said, "This was a question in which hon. members on either side of the House could understand. It did not require any legal mind to understand it." But now this House was told it could not understand it. Had circumstances so changed that the House could not now understand what was understood before? Mr. Cohen spoke, but did not give any opinion of the kind he (Mr. Jacob) had just read; and Mr. Buchanan spoke in anything but complimentary terms of the members now occupying the Treasury benches; but as his remarks were not relevant to the question now before the House, it was not necessary to quote them. Then there was the hon. member, Mr. Fitzpatrick, who said, "As to the preliminary objection that the question was a legal one, and that therefore the House was not competent to decide it, he maintained that there was something more than a quibble of law involved in the question. There was a great Constitutional question; and if the House were not called upon to deal with it, he would like to know who was." [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Hear, hear.] Of course the hon. member, in saying "hear, hear," would say this was a different case altogether. (A cheer from the Government benches.) But each was a question of law. The motion of Sir Henry Parkes asked them to deal with it as a question of law. That was the simple point. And that was what they were called upon to do now. Mr. Lloyd said this:—"If this House, which made the law, was not capable of interpreting the law, he did not know what tribunal could be said to be competent to decide it." Such were the views of hon. gentlemen when on the Opposition benches. Then it was said that Parliament was not competent to deal with this question. If seventy-two members were not competent to deal with it, how could one hon. gentleman—how could the hon. member for Yass Plains—be competent to do it? Yet that hon. gentleman laid down the law in a most dogmatic and dictatorial way in the letter which he had addressed to the Government, and which could have no other object than to influence the Government. After laying down the law, the hon. gentleman made the most glaring misstatement: "This extraordinary decision had the effect of rendering the 31st clause of the Act simply nugatory, so far as regarded purchases of 640 acres, because I need not inform you that there is not perhaps in the whole colony a run forming an exact square, with its sides five miles long." Now, the hon. member for Camden had shown that there were a great many runs of that description. The effect of the hon. gentleman's argument and misstatement had been to mislead the Attorney-General, and writers in the *Herald* and *Maitland Mercury*, who could see nothing wrong in the particular party now in power. He was certainly surprised at some of the statements of the Attorney-General, which, he contended, were contradictory, the hon. gentleman treating the question in the first instance as one of no moment, and afterwards stating that it was a matter of great importance. He contended that this House had a perfect right to deal with the question, and that it was more competent to deal with it than a Court of law. They were not called upon to demur to the decision of a Court of law, which he admitted would be wrong. They were simply to decide as between the opinions of two Attorney-Generals, on a question affecting the most material interest of the country. The Attorney-General said that his predecessor had really given no opinion at all upon the matter, but had simply reiterated the words of the Act. When he reflected upon that, he thought the late Attorney-General could not have done otherwise. The thing was so plain that they could not have a better interpretation of the Act than the words of the Act. The present Attorney-General had tried to prove that five miles square meant *twenty-five square miles*. He did not think that the correct interpretation. He looked upon the matter in a plain and simple sort of way. There was a particular object in the wording of this clause, as was stated by the hon. member for Camden, and he thought that great stress must be laid on that fact, and if the clause was altered subsequently to being introduced, or without comment, as was suggested by the hon. member for Newtown, he could not help that. They had the fact of the alteration from twenty-five square miles to five miles square, and therefore he thought the Legislature must have purposely altered it; and at the time the effect of the alteration had been distinctly stated. He quoted the opinions of Sir James Martin and Sir William Manning to show that a Court of law could not go outside the words of the Act to interpret it. They could in no way consider the object of the framers, or suppose that it was different from what the words conveyed. Yet the hon. the Attorney General in his speech had given most contradictory views on this point. Coming to the Act itself, the Attorney-General said that it was to be interpreted beneficially. They all knew that. In his opinion the Act gave greater facilities to leaseholders than they had before. By virtue of improvements they could get land; they could be free selectors themselves, and free select for their families; and here, by virtue of improvements, they could secure 640 acres under the 31st clause. Therefore the bill did not restrict leaseholders' privileges; it rather enlarged them. But if the Act had been allowed to remain as it was framed at first, leaseholders would have had too great facilities given to them. They would have been entitled to a much larger area of land had the wording been twenty-five square miles instead of five miles square. A great deal had been made with regard to the concluding portion of the 31st clause. Broom, on legal maxims, said that what preceded and followed language in a statute could be read to interpret it. The proviso said this:—"Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area." Now he contended that the obvious interpretation of this proviso in connection with the clause was that if a person had five square miles he could take up 640 acres under the clause, and if he had four miles square, or three miles square, he could take a proportionately less quantity. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: That was contrary to the practice of the Government.] (No, no.) He understood it was as he had stated, and that was the common-sense interpretation of the clause. He did not take it to be the meaning of the late Attorney-General that a person holding less than five miles square could not take up a proportionately less quantity than 640 acres. He confessed that the Land Act was in many respects very faulty, but nothing could be plainer than the wording of this thirty-first section. It would be cowardly to adopt the view of the hon. member for Newtown, and so drive people to the law courts. He should vote for the motion.

Mr. FARNELL thought the hon. member for Newtown had given up his case altogether. What was the use of interpreting a live law by a dead one? And yet that was what the hon. member for Newtown and the Attorney-General had attempted when they went to the Orders in Council to interpret the law as recently passed as 1875. He agreed with the Attorney-General that in interpreting an Act of Parliament we must deduce the intention of the Legislature from the language employed in the Act itself; and that was the principle he was content to apply in this case. The language of the proviso was explicit, its precise words being five miles square. The Attorney-General based his opinion upon the seventh clause of the Alienation Act, a clause which was now obsolete. The Attorney-General had been unfairly treated in the way in which this matter had been submitted to him. There was no case pending, and those upon which the late Attorney-General gave his opinion were all settled. All that was submitted to the Attorney-General was the letter of the hon. member for Yass. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: That is not so.] The papers showed it; and he thought there ought to have been more reason shown for so important a change as that which had been made in the administration of the land law. He admitted that a resolution of this House had not the force of law, and it was not desirable that it should have; but this House had a right to express an opinion upon the administration of the law, and there were several cases in which both branches of the Legislature had acted in a manner analogous to that now proposed. He did not say that this House was the best tribunal to argue points of law, but we had a right to express an opinion in a case such as this. When the hon. member for Yass wrote that letter to the Minister for Lands, the Minister ought to have refused to disturb the administration of the law as it was then settled upon the opinion of the late Attorney-General; he ought to have waited until there had been some litigation in the Supreme Court, and if there was then any doubt the Minister ought to be prepared to bring in a declaratory measure. It did not appear to him that the whole case had been stated to the Attorney-General, or he would not have given such an off-hand opinion in the matter. There seemed to be a good many fallacies in the letter of the hon. member for Yass, and that letter appeared to have great weight with the Attorney-General. Taking the case put by Mr. Fitzpatrick, if Sir James M'Culloch had improved fifty acres of his run to the extent of £50, that would prevent selection. If all the arguments of the writer of that letter were no better than that having reference to Sir James M'Culloch's case, they were not good for much. The Attorney-General said that five miles square must be taken to mean twenty-five square miles; and the hon. gentleman appeared to have confounded area with dimensions. The words of the clause fixed the form and dimensions of the figure. Because this figure was a square, would any one contend that you could take a figure of any other dimensions whatever, except it was in this form and this shape? Hon. members had referred to the introduction of the bill, and what took place

at its different stages, in order to get an interpretation of the meaning of the law, but, as he had said before, it did not matter what hon. members said at that time: their intention was sent into certain language, and that language was "within each block of five miles square." They must take that for what it meant. The 31st section of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875 was supposed to confer the power on any person holding Crown lands under a lease, or promise of lease, for pastoral purposes, to apply to purchase not more than 640 acres, nor less than 40 acres, in virtue of intended improvements; and the question at issue was in reference to the construction and meaning of the proviso at the end of the section. The proviso was: "Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area." What was the geometrical figure, five miles square? It was a quadrilateral, the sides of which were equal, and the angles right angles. Therefore, the figure was a square, containing an area of 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres. It appeared to him that a reference to the 7th section of the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1861 would not assist them in arriving at the meaning of that proviso, because clause 7 was obsolete, and because the words in the proviso of the Amending Act would override the section in the original Act of 1861. When the Lands Amendment Act was introduced, it contained, among other clauses clause 25 (now 31), which provided for a pre-emptive right to provisionally purchase lands intended to be improved; and the proviso to the clause, when introduced, was as follows:—"Provided that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be permitted for more than one such area within each block of twenty-five square miles." When the bill was under the consideration of a committee of the whole the following amendments were made in the proviso, namely, the word "permitted" was omitted and "received" inserted; the words "such area" were omitted, and the words "square mile" inserted; the words "twenty square" were omitted, and the words "square out of each lease or any holding of less area" inserted. The proviso, when the bill left the Assembly and was transmitted to the Council, read as follows:—Provided that no application to purchase as aforesaid shall be received for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or any holding of less area. Thus, it would be seen that the Assembly deliberately altered the wording of the proviso from twenty-five square miles to five miles square. Whether the alteration was absurd, or the clause made impracticable or not, they must accept the proviso as it then stood; and the intention must be taken from the fact that the alteration was made. Whether it was made in ignorance or from design, does not affect the matter. The bill, in due course, was sent to the Council, and the Council amended the proviso by omitting "received" and inserting "made," and inserting "a proportionate quantity out of;" therefore the proviso read, when it left the Council, as it read as enacted. He might remark that when the clause was under the consideration of the committee, he stated the effect of the clause as amended. He pointed out that a person could not, under the clause as amended, purchase in virtue of intended improvements, unless within a block of five miles square out of each lease; and that a lessee of a less area than 16,000 acres and not less than 640 acres, could purchase 640 acres out of such holding; and also that a lessee of a less area than 640 acres, and not being less than 40 acres, could purchase the area under lease. The Attorney-General, in his speech on the previous Thursday, confirmed the opinion. But the Legislative Council having amended the proviso by inserting "a proportionate quantity out of," altered the meaning of the proviso relative to the holders of leases of less area than 250 square miles. Taking the section and proviso as it stood in the amended Act of 1875, they find that the holder of a lease could not purchase within each block, and holding more than 640 acres, nor less than 40 acres—that was to say one-twenty-fifth of the area of each block, and one-twenty-fifth of the area of a less holding, such less holding not being less than 1000 acres. If he was asked what hon. members meant he should say they intended that lessees should have 640 acres out of twenty-five square miles. But they had failed to embody that intention, although it was in the bill originally—a bill he voted against because he did not think it a good one. Then there was the proviso, "Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area." That was when the bill came out of committee, but there was the deliberative intention of the Assembly expressed. The words were put in against his will, but whether they were put in designedly or not there they were, and they were the law of the land. They meant a square block. It appeared to him that hon. members were confusing dimensions and area. A person might take up a block of land without mentioning any area at all. The right thing to do was to bring in a bill to carry out the intention of the Legislature. Suppose they took away from the proviso the words "within each block of five miles," the proviso would be absurd, for there would be no area fixed for any block. It appeared to him that the only persons who are excluded from purchasing under the thirty-first section are those who are the holders of a lease of a block of twenty-five square miles, and which block is not five miles square, and those who are holders of a lease of a less area than 1000 acres, also those who are holders of a lease of greater area than twenty-five square miles when the geometrical figure of the leased area is such that five miles square cannot be measured or marked within such figure or area. Thus a person who is the holder of a lease of a block of an area of twenty-five square miles, which is a rectangle and the sides of which are six miles and twenty chains, and four miles respectively, cannot purchase under the thirty-first section in virtue of intended improvements, because a block five miles square could not be measured out of it. But the holder of a lease of say twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, could purchase a proportionate area, namely, 614 acres 1 rood 24 perches, whatever the geometrical figure may be. It also appeared to him that a person who is the holder of a lease exceeding twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres, can purchase under the thirty-first section as many square miles within each block of 640 acres in virtue of intended improvements as there are blocks five miles square contained in the leased area—that is to say, in virtue of as many blocks five miles square as could be measured or marked out within the leased area. He felt fully convinced that this was clearly the correct meaning of the proviso of the 31st section. The words of the proviso are—"That no application shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease." The words "within each block of five miles square" appeared to him to give the precise meaning of the proviso. For if it were not so, take from the proviso the words, "within each block of five miles square," and the proviso will read thus—"Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile * * * * out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area. It was clear that the proviso with the omission of the word was absurd, meaningless, and indefinite, because there was no mention of either the area of each lease, or of the form and dimension from which one square mile could be taken, and from which a holding of less area could be ascertained. Therefore, five miles square must mean a square block, the side of which is five miles long, and the superficial area of which is twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres. With all deference to the learned Attorney-General, five miles square could not be taken to mean twenty-five square miles no more than half a-mile square could be taken to mean one-fourth of a square mile. The words five miles square fixed the length of the sides and the form of the figure, but if we desire to obtain the area of the figure (the figure being a square), we square the side, and obtain an area of twenty-five square miles. The dimension and form are one thing, but the area contained within them is another. Suppose the proviso read as follows:—"Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each rectangular block, the length of the side of which shall be nine miles and four miles respectively." The area of this block was thirty-six square miles. Would it be contended that thirty-six square miles meant the same thing as a figure nine miles long and four miles broad? For if it were so, let us take a block of the area of thirty-six square miles in the form of a square, the side of which shall be six miles. Now, was the figure six miles square the same as the figure nine miles by four miles? It was not. Therefore it would be absurd to say that the figure nine miles by four miles, an area of thirty-six square miles, meant the same as any other figure containing the same area. Would it be legal or lawful to substitute the one block for the other? He thought not. If we examined the three cases submitted in the papers, it would be seen that neither of the applications came within the law, and it appeared to him that each case must be dealt with according to the surrounding circumstances. We had here the application of M'Bean. The area of the lease is 70,400 acres, equal to 110 square miles. This 110 square miles contains four blocks, twenty-five square miles each, and a remnant of ten square miles. Now if the figure of the leased area be such that four blocks of five miles square can be measured or marked out of the 110 square miles intact, the lessee would be entitled, under the section, to purchase one square mile within each block out of his lease. If a lessee holds a lease for, say, twenty-five square miles, and if an area be conditionally purchased within it, that area, and three times that area, is cancelled from the lease, and the lessee can purchase in virtue of a less holding. What he contended to be the meaning of the section is this—that the holder of a lease of five miles square can purchase one square mile; and the holder of a lease of a less area within the square block can purchase a proportionate area; and also the holder of a lease containing several blocks five miles square can purchase one square mile within each block, provided that there are no alienations within each square block. There was no ambiguity in the proviso; it was precise, and carried out what was intended. The opinion of the Attorney-General was not law, and it would not decide the question. The Supreme Court was the proper tribunal to decide the matter. He believed that it would be injudicious to administer the law in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, because, in the event of a decision of the Supreme Court being adverse to the opinion of the Attorney-General, it would be detrimental and unjust to those pastoral tenants who may purchase under it. The wisest course that the Government could take would be to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until a decision had been had from the Supreme Court, or, if the necessities of the case required it, until there was legislation on the matter. Administering the land law under the opinions of Attorneys-General never was sound, and never will be. There should be, in the interests of the public, a uniformity in the administration; and when the policy of the land law is to be altered, it should be altered by the Legislature. That the law requires altering was admitted. It never was, and it never will be, suitable to the circumstances of this colony. What we want is a law that will enable any person to acquire land according to his circumstances or ability to purchase, and that when he does acquire it he shall be able to hold it without molestation. Whether the Attorney-General's opinion was right or wrong, it would be highly improper to act upon it pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Attorney-General informed us that it would be brought before the Court. If any action were to be taken, it should be in the direction of legislating upon the subject, omitting the cases pending in our Courts. There should not be those sudden changes or oscillations on each change of Government relative to the administration of the land law, which must inflict incalculable injury, which affect the vital interests of those interested, and which will cause distrust in the public mind relative to an honorable and sound administration of the law. For the reasons he had given, he would vote in what he believed to be in the interests of intending purchasers under the section and in the interests of the public. He would, therefore, vote for the matter remaining in abeyance, pending a decision of the Court or Legislature on the subject. It had been said that this law was passed to enable the pastoral tenants to conserve water. He denied that. No doubt it was one of the principal reasons why it was passed, but we could not restrict persons to conserving water. He had argued against the clause being put in on that ground solely, and he had always held the same opinion—that they should not sell the land at all for the conservation of water—that the Government should have both land and water. Any person who would undertake with his capital to improve the run by conserving water should have a reserve made for a given period, and when his tenancy was ended the Government would have both land and water, and would let the land at an increased value. How could a block five miles square be taken to mean twenty-five square miles, any more than a block half a mile square could be taken to mean the half of a square mile? He could not understand how the Attorney-General could have come to that conclusion, unless it was that there was no information before him, and there was none except the letter of the hon. member for Yass. That letter no doubt expressed what the writer would desire the law to be. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Certainly not.] He only took the letter for what it meant. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: You have no right to take my opinions from that letter; my opinions are what I express in this House.] There was a letter written by the hon. gentleman to the Lands Office, and the meaning of the letter must be in the direction he had said, because the writer was asking exactly for what the Attorney-General had given him. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General said that area and dimensions were the same thing. He had proved clearly that they were not the same thing. (Hear, hear.) That letter was the only thing the Attorney-General had to guide him in dealing with this matter, and the meaning of that letter was that the law should be interpreted as the Attorney-General had interpreted it. Why did not the Attorney-General say that a person holding a less area should be allowed to purchase also? [Mr. FITZPATRICK: The regulations would not allow it.] The law would not allow it, and there was no need for regulations. Hon. members would remember that when they were considering the clause respecting the measuring of pre-leases, he pointed out that it would be impossible to work it, and no one could have obtained an area under that clause, except a person having an outside conditional purchase. The clause was thrown out, and he was sorry to see that a regulation had been made to the same effect as the clause, but of course it was *ultra vires*. He was arguing upon the premises of the Attorney-General, where he made this five miles square to be the same as twenty-five square miles. When he put that wide and general interpretation upon it why did he not put a more liberal interpretation upon the purchase of 40 acres? Why not allow a man with 999 acres to purchase in proportion? But the line must be drawn somewhere, and therefore he took it that the express intention was that no man should be allowed to purchase 640 acres out of a block unless that block was five miles square. He could not see any ambiguity in the clause at all. He knew it was the practice to ask the opinion of the Attorney-General in reference to any case coming before any department of the Government, but when those opinions were obtained the Government should consider as to what effect they intended to give to them. But in looking over those papers he had not noticed that the Minister for Lands had expressed any opinion whatever. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: He was stopped by the action of that House.] How was he stopped? The Minister for Lands never considered whether it was a case that should be sent to the Attorney-General, or whether it was one that he should deal with himself. The Minister for Lands had no right to put the responsibility upon the Attorney-General. (Hear, hear.) It would have been much better for the department if the Minister for Lands had considered the matter before he referred it to the Attorney-General. If that kind of thing was to obtain they would have Governments, if they were so disposed, administering the law in a way to suit particular persons, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, who might perhaps think nothing of retiring from his position, and the rest of the Government retaining office. There was no case whatever submitted to the Attorney-General, except this letter, written in the interests of a particular person. [Mr. M'ELHONE: And by a paid land agent.] The Government should have thought over the effect of one Attorney-General reversing the opinion of another Attorney-General, and all within twelve months. What, he would ask, would be the effect of the interpretation if the law was to be changed whenever we had a change of Administration? The people of the country would have no faith in the administration of the law at all. If any law should be administered in a straightforward manner it was the land law. (Hear, hear.) If the Government wished to change the land policy of the country let them come boldly before the House and change it. (Hear, hear.) There was no more important department in the country than the Lands Department, and it was now, he was sorry to say, in a most disorganised state. (Hear, hear.) He was not aware that this was intended to be in any way a party vote. If the Government or the Attorney-General thought they were not quite right, it would be no disparagement to the Attorney-General to acknowledge it. (Hear, hear.) The Government having obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General, should have acted upon it, or else what was the use of having that opinion? In his opinion, the land law required amendment from top to bottom. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Especially the Act of 1875.] Yes, especially the Act of 1875, which he was happy to say he voted against on the second reading, though he afterwards accepted the decision of the majority. The hon. member for Camden (Mr. Garrett) had a right to appeal to the Attorney-General and see whether he had been proceeding legally or not, as he (Mr. Farnell) had done in regard to the Gate Bill. In the case of that bill his successor did not get an opinion from the succeeding Attorney-General to upset the opinion that had been obtained and acted upon. (Cheers.) [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Perhaps it was thought the opinion was correct.] In regard to the case now before the House how was it to be got before the Supreme Court? He had been given to understand that it was likely some persons would bring their cases before the Supreme Court, and if that were so, well and good; but from what he could understand from the hon. member for Newtown, the suggestion was that the Government should have these cases brought before the Court. Which side was the Government going to take? (Hear, hear.) And if a case went before the Supreme Court was there any guarantee that it would end there? It might go to the Privy Council, and was the House to vote money to have counsel to conduct the case before the Privy Council? It was a strange way of administering the land law for the Government to litigate in order to see if the Attorney-General's opinion were right. It was stated that this opinion was obtained at or about the time the Yanko Reserve was thrown open. Upon the subject of the Yanko Reserve, the late Minister for Lands was compelled by the action of the House to throw that reserve open before it had been properly surveyed or dealt with, and the consequence was that the public had been injured to a very large amount. If the motion which caused the reserve to be thrown open had not been passed, the Government would have had time to mature their plans, and there would have been no confusion in the matter. [Mr. FITZPATRICK: Hear, hear.] He contended that the opinion of the late Attorney-General gave a much wider interpretation to the law than some hon. members thought. A great deal might be said, not only upon this matter, but upon the matter of our land administration generally. The Department of Lands was in a great state of confusion, and would be in a very much greater state of confusion. The very circumstance of obtaining opinions from Attorneys-General generally left matters in a very undecided way. He disagreed altogether with the way in which this matter had been brought before the Attorney-General. No particular case had been submitted; there was no reason whatever why the matter should have been submitted to him. Therefore, it seemed to him (Mr. Farnell) that the Government had made a mistake, and in the interests of the pastoral tenants desirous of purchasing land under this law, he would vote for the motion of the hon. member for Camden; because if these persons purchased land under the opinion of the present Attorney-General, and the question of purchase came before the Court, the purchase might in six months be reversed, and an injustice would be done. The administration of the land law should be smooth and even.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he was very much in the position of the celebrated historical character who woke up one morning and found himself somebody. It seemed to him that, through the kind offices of the hon. member for Camden, his humble efforts to earn his bread were to be made the means of toppling over the Government of the country, and he himself to be smothered in the ruins. To be serious, he told his opinion candidly to the House, that this debate reflected no credit upon it. (Cheers.) It was not creditable to the House that the language indulged in by the hon. member for Camden should have been permitted. (Cheers.) It was exceedingly discreditable to the House that, when an attempt was made to rebuke the hon. gentleman for his indecency—that men who ought to be men of character—ex-Ministers should have resorted to the contemptible ingenuity of putting on the previous question to shield the hon. gentleman from the rebuke which he deserved. [Mr. GARRETT: I did not want any shielding.] He would perhaps warm the wax in the hon. gentleman's ear before he sat down. (Laughter.) He knew what he had to expect when he rose in that House from hon. gentlemen opposite. But he should make his defence notwithstanding. He knew the exceedingly ungenerous way in which he had been treated especially by the hon. member for Camden, who made a point of sitting there like a black spider, watching him, and, whenever he rose to speak, insulting him. This debate, he said, was discreditable to the House in the highest degree, and it had drawn upon them the uncomplimentary comments of the local Press, and if they lived long enough they would be able to read similar comments from the neighbouring colonies. He took it as the greatest compliment that the rudest and coarsest men in this House were constantly interrupting him. But there was another feature in this debate which he thought was discreditable to the House, and that was the shallow pretence that this House was to sit there as a court of appeal to settle a minute and intricate point of law, or what was alleged to be so; and all the while forsooth it was said it was not a party question. Could humbug go beyond this? Did hon. gentlemen opposite suppose that they were a set of children? If he needed no other proof, he had it in the fact which first led to the insults thrown at him. This thoughtful, intelligent body, that was to sit as a court of appeal on a point of law involving the deepest interests of a large section of the community, when the hon. member rose to make his motion, received him with loud and protracted cheers—with that kind of excited cheers with which a man was received when he rises to a motion with the avowed object of unseating a Government. (Cheers.) And yet it was said that it was not a party matter. The hon. member for the Lower Hunter quoted a portion of a very able article from the *Maitland Mercury* on this point. The hon. gentleman would allow him to quote a little bit from the same article, which it did not suit the book of the hon. gentleman to quote. The writer said: "Both from the tone of this motion, from the circumstance that the Government has been asked to give up a public day for the discussion of it, and from the observations already let fall by the mover, it would seem that something in the way of censure on the Government is intended. Surely there is no need for this. The question at issue is the interpretation of an ambiguous expression. The Assembly is to be asked to fix the meaning of certain words contained in an Act of Parliament. Two Attorneys-General give two different translations of these words. It is the genius of partizanship gone mad to found a party question upon these circumstances." He said that it was partizanship gone mad to involve an opinion under circumstances like this, with a House constituted as this—with such bad blood in it. [Mr. GARRETT: Why don't your clients go into a Court of law.] The hon. member who moved this motion quoted a precedent for it. He believed the hon. gentleman could only find one, and that was his own act. The hon. gentleman was his own precedent. The hon. gentleman did something like this in 1866. He should be prepared to take that question on its merits. But while he was on the subject let him invite the attention of hon. gentlemen to this fact. They had heard a good deal about the Government altering the law without appealing to Parliament. Why the Government of his hon. friend at the head of the Opposition benches, and the Government he succeeded twice altered the law on the most vital point—with regard to forfeited selections. [Mr. GARRETT: No.] The hon. gentleman's "no" was worth as much as himself. The practice of the Government was altered on two distinct occasions, and then the hon. gentleman came down with his resolution of 1866, not contradicting the Attorney-General, but declaring that forfeited-free selections were again open to free selection unless improved. And the hon. gentleman quoted this simple precedent to justify this House in again sitting in judgment on a legal point. Now two out of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court had declared, in the case of Drinkwater against Arthur, tried at Maitland, in 1871, that the law was as the hon. member said it was not—they declared that the so-called forfeiture was an absurdity. The whole colony was bristling with cases of litigation, arising out of the acts of the hon. gentleman who ventured to set aside the law. He had heard lawyers who were entitled to express an opinion say that no piece of land having been granted under the late Act under the free selection clauses could be again free selected. [Mr. GARRETT: Why don't the Government act on it?] Why cannot the hon. gentleman behave like a gentleman? He was not going to usurp the position of a lawyer. They had had too much of that already. Sir John Robertson twitted the Attorney-General that legal opinions were taken on this point, and he would not produce them. If he was permitted he would produce them. Sir John Robertson ventured to doubt their existence. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: No.] The hon. gentleman did. [Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: I did not.] He hoped his hon. friend did not know always what he said. He would read first of all Mr. Darley's opinion. [Mr. M'ELHONE: Will the hon. gentleman state the case on which the opinion was founded?]

Mr. GARRETT rose to order. The hon. gentleman was evidently speaking of a matter in which he was personally concerned as a matter of business. The opinion which he was going to give was got in the interest of his client. It was an outrage on common sense and decency that the hon. gentleman, who got his living as a land-agent, should be allowed to bring ——

Mr. FITZPATRICK rose to order. The hon. gentleman had no right to refer to his private affairs.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member for Camden could not refer to the hon. gentleman's private business.

Mr. GARRETT said his point of order was that the hon. member for Yass Plains had no right to read any document that could not be laid on the table of the House. Let the hon. gentleman lay it on the table, and he would move that it be printed.

Mr. S. C. BROWN did not intend to say a word on the point of order; but as a direct accusation had been made against the hon. member for Yass, he desired to state that in the matter in which these opinions were given, the hon. member for Yass had not the slightest part or lot in any shape whatever.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON understood that the contention of the hon. member for Camden was that the opinion ought not to be read to the House unless we had also the case upon which it was based.

Mr. LEARY did not agree that we should have either the case or the opinion. If the opinions of members of the other branch of the Legislature were to be quoted here, the dignity of this House would be infringed.

Mr. GARRETT: The paid for opinions.

Mr. LEARY: To import the opinions of persons outside this House was demonstrably wrong, and was in fact a species of intimidation. If the opinions of persons out of doors were wanted in this House, let the persons become members of this House, or let their opinions be obtained in a regular way.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said there was little danger of the House being influenced or intimidated by the opinions of persons out of doors on points of law. The hon. member had a perfect right to read the opinion, and there was no danger of the House taking it for more than it was worth.

Mr. LUCAS: We could not tell whether the opinion had reference to the question before the House unless we saw the case upon which it was given. Personally, he did not object to any number of opinions, but the House was entitled to have the case upon which they were based.

Mr. WINDEYER submitted that the hon. member would be in order in reading the opinion. The opinions of eminent lawyers were from time to time collected and published in books, and if this opinion had been so published there would be no objection to its being read.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: Then we should see the case.

Mr. LEARY: And it would refer to past events.

Mr. WINDEYER: As the House had been for the nonce transformed into a court of appeal, he did not see any valid objection to allowing opinions to be quoted, not as authorities but as arguments.

Mr. LEARY: Do you quote counsel's opinion before the Supreme Court?

Mr. WINDEYER: If they were the opinions of counsel not engaged in the case they were taken.

Mr. GARRETT: These are not constituted authorities. They are opinions bought and paid for.

Mr. WINDEYER: In a question of this kind the case stated was comparatively of little importance, for the question was not one of facts but of the legal interpretation of a statute.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, to save time, would not read the opinions. He had not the slightest conception that he would be allowed to read them. He knew the tactics of the Opposition too well for that. The hon. member at the head of the Opposition challenged the production of the opinion in a loud tone of voice; but when he produced them he was hounded down. He was prepared to produce the opinions of two of the highest legal authorities in the country. They were given in a case with which he had not the slightest connection, nor did he know of their existence until he had addressed the Land Minister. It was not the tactics of the Opposition to allow these opinions to be produced, but his mouth could not be stopped in this respect. Mr. Darley and Mr. Butler ——

Mr. LEARY rose to order. The opinions of barrister could not be quoted before the Supreme Court, and we ought not to allow them to be adduced here, even though we had, as he thought, improperly assumed the position of the Supreme Court.

Sir HENRY PARKES: Suppose we were for the nonce a Supreme Court; that did not change the laws of Parliament by which we were governed. He had yet to learn that an hon. member might not say that some other person agreed in his opinion.

Mr. M'ELHONE: If the hon. member for Yass was not allowed to read the opinions he ought not to be allowed to state them.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: It had not been decided that the hon. member could not read the opinions. The hon. member had a right to refer to any opinions he pleased. He denied that the House was, had been, or ever would be, a Supreme Court. It did not follow that because an attempt had been made to make it so the privileges of hon. members could be curtailed.

Captain ONSLOW said there could be no objection to the hon. member for Yass reading the opinions of the barristers in question. The House was not a Supreme Court, and should, in his opinion, be guided by justice and equity.

Mr. GRAY said he thought the House had a right to complain of the manner in which the lawyers' opinions were brought before it, because they might have the case brought before them as well. As they did not know anything of the case, he thought there was great force in the objections of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee (Mr. Leary), although, of course, he did not wish to deny fair play to the hon. member for Yass.

Mr. FORSTER thought that the hon. gentleman might be allowed to read the opinions.

Mr. PILCHER said there was an express rule in "May," page 312, referring to the right of hon. members to read papers not laid on the table of the House, and there was in it a restriction similar to a rule in evidence preventing counsel citing documents not produced in evidence. The House, in his opinion, assumed the functions of the Supreme Court—perhaps in an irregular manner—and ought, in his opinion, to be guided for the time by the same rule.

Mr. COMBES denied that the House had assumed the functions of a Supreme Court. It was discussing an action done by a member of the Government, and endeavouring to prevent a breach of the law.

After some remarks from Mr. COHEN,

Mr. R. B. SMITH said the course the hon. member for Yass was trying to pursue was not without precedent, for when the Loder Estate Bill was being discussed the opinion of Judge Hargrave was read, and it had the effect of influencing weak-minded members. He protested against it at the time, and held that the House was superior to the Supreme Court.

Mr. BAKER pointed out that Judge Hargrave's opinion was a different matter to the present question at issue, for it was printed and laid on the table of the House. He thought it would be unwise to allow the hon. member for Yass to read the opinions, because if any member opposed to him chose, and had time, he could get as many opinions as he liked from equally clever authorities on the same subject, and he thought they would have just as much value.

Mr. SPEAKER said he understood that the point of order was not whether the opinions might be read—for the hon. member for Yass had withdrawn on that point—but whether the hon. gentleman might state to the House that certain gentlemen, whether barristers or not, had given opinions of a certain character. (Hear, hear.) He did not sit as a Judge of the Supreme Court, but to direct the debates in an orderly course, and he knew of no rule to prevent the hon. member for Yass stating that any other person had given a certain opinion. He had referred to the authority in "May," and found that Ministers could not cite from documents unless prepared to lay them on the table of the House.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he thought he might have expected more generosity from hon. members when they bore in mind the attack made upon him, and the fact that he was practically on his defence. However, he should use the ruling just given in his favour by the Speaker to a limited extent. He had never submitted to the subterfuge—(hear, hear)—but, justified by the ruling, would state that the question before the Chamber was submitted as a professional matter to two barristers of the highest standing, not through him, or by him, or with his knowledge, and he was informed that neither knew that the other was applied to on it, and the result had been that these very high legal authorities had given exhaustive opinions, and they both agreed with the opinion given by the hon. Attorney-General. [Captain ONSLOW: Read them.] He had been forbidden to read them after they had been demanded. The public would draw its own inferences. So far as the mere matter of law was concerned, let the public understand this—that Mr. Darley, Mr. Butler, he believed his hon. friend the member for West Maitland (Mr. Cohen), the hon. member for Newtown (Mr. S. C. Brown), and the present Minister for Lands—[Mr. GARRETT: He has not expressed an opinion yet]—these six gentlemen, learned in the law, had given their opinions exactly to the same effect as the reading put upon it by the hon. the Attorney-General. With the pure question of law he had done, but as one who had had a great intimacy with the land law, he would say that in the way of his business, which had been lugged in here—indecently, he thought—he advised correspondents who appealed to him, as they did to every other land agent of any standing—in shoals, after this decision was given—he told some of them that the opinion was so monstrous that as soon as there was a new Government it must be changed, whoever the Government might be. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. M'ELHONE interjected a remark in which only the words "land agent" were distinguishable.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: I am accused of being a land agent. I believe I am. But I never was a pig jobber. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'ELHONE: No, you never had the money to buy a pig.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: The legal opinions he had referred to were taken at the instance of some holders of pastoral lands in Melbourne, not through him at all. He would give now the history of the policy of this land law, and hon. members would see how it hung together, and how preposterous it was to interpret any one law in the way that this law had been interpreted by the late Attorney-General. The first law affecting Crown lands was that known as Lord Stanley's Act, passed in 1842. Regulations based upon them were passed in 1843. Through all our law and regulations, from the first sale of Crown lands, about 1832, down to this time, the measure of area had been 640 acres, or one square mile. The first law that regulated the occupation of land in this colony—what was understood as squatting—were the Orders of the Queen in Council. Here this phraseology was again used, and here we had the true standpoint for the law of squatting and dealing with squatting. The 6th clause of the Queen's Orders in Council—March, 1843—declared that all land under lease should, during the currency of that lease, be not salable to anybody but the lessee. The minimum was fixed at 25 square miles, or 16,000 acres. Under that order in Council, the lessee of any run could buy up every single acre of it at £1 an acre, without putting one stick of improvement on it. That law was not availed of much, for the simple reason that people at that time did not believe that the land was worth buying. That law came practically into force in the early part of 1848. In the earlier part of 1858 there occurred an event affecting the land laws, of more importance than the Orders in Council, and that was the accession of the hon. member (Sir John Robertson) to the Lands Department. What was his first Act? He issued a notice, warning the country that for the future whoever took up a run should take it up subject to future legislation. When the hon. member passed his bills in 1861, he distinguished between those leases of which he had spoken and future leases. He made this proper and manly distinction. He preserved untouched the rights of those who had acquired rights under the Orders in Council, and said that while those leases continued, the lands were still sacred from free selection. The 7th clause of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act provided that "Crown lands held under lease or promise of lease, issued or made previously to the 22nd day of February, 1858, shall, during the currency of such lease, be exempt from sale under this Act, unless where such lands have been lawfully withdrawn from the holding of the lessee in accordance with the orders in Council, or may hereafter be lawfully withdrawn from such holding." And then, beyond that, he gave them this privilege: "Provided that the lessee may be permitted to exercise a pre-emptive right of purchase over one portion, and no more, of an area not exceeding 640 acres out of each block of 25 square miles," &c. The language used in this clause was the language intended to be used in the bill of the hon. member for Camden. (Hear, hear.) At all events the same idea was intended to be conveyed. In the exercise of his duty he submitted to the head of the Lands Department a minute in which he pointed out that, unequivocally, the meaning was to deal with the area of the run, and that any man who had twice 16,000 acres on his run was entitled to twice 640 acres. That was the way in which the law was read by one of the most honest and best Ministers that ever sat in the chair of Lands Minister. That law existed untouched, and was administered in the way he said, for long years. Now, what led up to the law of 1875—he meant this part of it. The hon. member, who, in the absence of his leader, had charge of this bill, gave this as his reason for introducing this clause—and he stated very much the same thing the other night—that "the clause would recommend itself to hon. members who desired to see the country settled by means of improvements. Many cases had occurred in the administration of the law where persons had made improvements on their holdings, and other persons had purchased land in the vicinity to such an extent as to render the improvements valueless. There had been cases where persons had erected dams and completed improvements, but failed to protect them by selections or reserves, and other persons had taken advantage of them. It was to protect persons in such a position that the clause was introduced." Now, was it not marvellous what a wonderful tenderness the hon. member had for the squatters at this time? (Government cheers.) These people did not know all the good that the law provided for them, and therefore the hon. member gave them this clause, specially intended to promote the interests of those very verdant squatters. Was there a man who did not see the humbug of this? (Cheers and counter cheers.) He would tell the House of one remarkable case, which he believed was what led the hon. member to introduce this clause. There was a squatter in this country who employed two men to build a dam on his run. They worked three weeks, and then demanded a settlement. They brought in the squatter £30 in debt to them, and they were paid. The next morning they free selected the lot containing these improvements. (Laughter.) He pledged his honour that that took place, and it was pressed upon the notice of the hon. member, and he believed it was to guard against that kind of rascality that this clause was introduced. (Hear, hear.) It was not to promote the farming of water on the back blocks on the Darling, or to make improvements on blocks five miles square. It was the honest intention to protect the squatter pending his improvements, and that was consistent with the words of the hon. member. The hon. member for St. Leonards had announced the startling doctrine that a proviso was to govern the clause; he did not think the hon. member would find that in "Maxwell." He thought, on the contrary, that the earlier part of the clause would tell what was intended, and if the proviso was contradictory to it the proviso was wrong. The clause said "any person holding Crown lands under the lease. Then by what process of reasoning would hon. members say that "any person" meant a block five miles square? He would ask hon. members whether they believed that Mr. Garrett in 1875 did not mean to secure squatters pending their improvements? He had known a man to build a dam costing two or three thousand pounds, and a man to come and select right up to his dam. No doubt the hon. member meant to protect a man from such outrages as that. But how could he be protected if his right to buy depended upon the mathematical shape of his run? Did Mr. Farnell mean to say that the law gave a right to a man who held a square that it would not give to a man who held a rhomboid? The particular case respecting which his letter was written referred to a run of 90,000 acres of land. The lessee applied to buy 50 acres, and his application was refused because the run was not a square block. The thing was an outrage on common sense. The Land Act of the hon. member for Camden was passed and became law in August, 1875. These applications under the 31st clause came into the office almost before the ink was dry of the Governor's signature. There were large numbers of run-holders in Sydney at the time who were shepherding this clause, and the hon. member very narrowly escaped getting a testimonial from the squatters in Melbourne at the time. These applications came in by shoals. The hon. member for Camden had told them that he got this clause altered in the Upper House to meet their views. It would not be polite of him to accuse the hon. member of untruthfulness. [Mr. GARRETT: I never said anything of the kind.] The hon. member said the words were put in at his instance in the Upper House, and that his motive was to make it five miles square, and that he meant it to apply only to the six-acre blocks on the Darling. Therefore it must be patent to the whole House that the hon. member had in view from the first minute that it was to apply only to these square blocks. Did the first applications in the office admit of being applied only to square blocks? He did not think they did. These large squatters were shepherding this clause—[Mr. GARRETT: Yes; under your guidance.]—the hon. member was unjust as well as ungenerous. These applications were not made through the land agents here, they were made through the district agents. These applications came in and were referred to the surveyors to be measured.—[Mr. GARRETT: No.]—These applications came in by hundreds and hundreds, and were passed *in limine* as being good, there was no objection taken to them; they were sent to the surveyors and measured, and declarations of value were sent in before one solitary objection was taken, and what was the motive of it? If they wanted further testimony as to the meaning of this clause he would read an opinion of some value. The authority was that of Mr. Thomas Garrett, Minister for Lands. (Hear, hear.) He would read the whole of the minute. It was as follows:—"I desire the Honorable the Attorney-General's opinion upon the following point:—The 'Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875,' clause 31, provides for the pre-emptive right provisionally to purchase lands intended to be improved within twelve months from the date of application, in quantities from 40 acres to 640 acres, in proportion to the area under lease to the applicant. The proviso to the clause is to this effect:—'Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area.' Now, the question is whether it is absolutely legally necessary that the lessee should hold in one block of five miles square leasehold land from the Crown to entitle him to make an application, and to require that it be received, for a portion of land, under the 31st clause of the Act in question, of the area named therein: or, in other words, if there should not be a block of land of five miles square upon his run, is the lessee debarred from exercising the power to purchase under the 31st clause of the Act named?" Had he misstated the hon. gentleman's opinion? The hon. member said the object of the clause was to enable lessees to buy their 40 to 640 acres in proportion to area. How could the hon. member, in justice to himself and his colleague, omit to put his colleague on the true scent—that he meant five miles square on the back blocks of the Darling. If he were to tell his opinion about what the hon. member meant, he was answered that he was a land agent. But the hon. member could not get away from his own opinion. Well, when was that opinion given? When was the hon. member of opinion that the law was to allow the squatter to buy according to the area of his run? It was given on the 29th September, 1876. His bill became law in August, 1875. His office had been inundated with these applications, which had gone out in shoals to be measured, and squatters had come in to make declarations of their improvements, and at the end of 1876 the hon. member still put it on record what he meant by this clause to enable them to buy according to area. Up to September he did not discover what he now said about back blocks.

Mr. GARRETT: I had rejected scores of the applications, and you know it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he had been permitted by the Secretary for Lands to have reference to an official record, and the 13th October, 1876, was the earliest date upon which an application under the 31st clause was rejected. (Government cheers.) There was his answer.

Mr. GARRETT: I will show you different.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Now let the hon. member howl about land agents, and let the country judge of his truthfulness. [Mr. Garrett interrupted.] The hon. member had better be quiet, or he would have to send for Ted White, and then the hon. member would sink down into his boots. (Shame! Shame!) Let the hon. member be quiet, and not when he was replying, outrage him. Would the House and the country realise that this hon. member, who never had the slightest doubt of what the clause meant when it was passed, or when it became law, or when the applications came in, submitted a case to the Attorney-General for the first time in October, 1876? Was the hon. member acting on the square? Now, he would tell the House a little bit of history. That which brought this matter to an issue was the action of the hon. member for the Upper Hunter about the Yanko Reserve. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Fitzpatrick) voted against the hon. member's resolution, as he saw that the fairest and honestest solution of the thing was to keep the reserve until the lands were properly divided. Now he would tell the House something, in reference to which a great deal of confusion existed both in this House, and in the Press out of doors. It would startle the House when he told them that this 31st clause had nothing to do with the Yanko Reserve, nor the Yanko Reserve with the 31st clause. The difficulty the hon. member for the Upper Hunter tackled at the time did not grow out of the 31st clause, but out of the 2nd clause of the Act of the hon. member for Camden, which clause was analogous to the 8th clause of Sir John Robertson's Act. That clause enabled the squatters to improve the land all over it—peacocking it, as it was called—before the reserve was cancelled, and this peacocking was so well carried out that the choice lands were not left for the selector. The 31st clause had nothing to do with that. The second clause of the hon. member's Act and the 8th clause of the Act of 1861 said that the squatter might buy every acre of his land which he improved to the extent of a pound an acre, provided he did not take more than 640 acres in one block, in virtue of the same improvement. That was the cause that created the Yanko difficulty. The hon. member for the Upper Hunter, the hon. member for the Hume, and one or two others, as he was informed, waited upon the Lands Minister (Mr. Garrett), and addressed him upon this point of the Yanko Reserve, and the result was a conviction on the part of the hon. member for Camden that either his law had gone too far, or was impolitic, or ought to be amended. Now, for the information conveyed by a little bird. The little bird told him that the hon. member, Mr. Garrett, expressed a desire to bring in a bill to amend the clause; and that is what he should have done in a manful way. If he found this clause was being abused by the squatters he should have brought in a bill. But that policy did not suit the Government. The hon. member then at the head of the Government would not consent that his land law, which had stood all shocks from 1861 to 1875, should be so considered as to make it necessary that he should come down with another bill.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: It never was proposed.

Mr. GARRETT: It was never dreamt of.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Then the little bird must have been very fallacious.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: The little bird was a liar; that is all. (Laughter.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK believed the statement told him to be absolutely true; and if it were not indelicate for him to say so, he believed he could furnish the words in which the hon. gentleman, Sir John Robertson, rejected the proposal.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: It never was made.

Mr. GARRETT: No proposal was made.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Well, that was the issue. The Government who brought in this bill of 1875 was assailed in no set terms in this House by the true friends of the free selector that the bill was a squatter's bill. It was a squatter's bill, but the House was driven into a corner; the urgent necessity for a bill in 1875 grew out of the fact that the legality of selection by minors was appealed to, and there was high legal authority in the colony to make us believe that the appeal would be successful. It was more than flesh and blood could stand that tens of thousands of honest hardworking persons should be ruined. The hon. member in introducing the bill knew he had hon. members on the hip. He (Mr. Fitzpatrick) for one would have voted against the second reading of the bill if it had not been for the fact that such a course would have been exposing all the minors in the colony to the cancellation of their selections. But from that time to this the country had described the bill as a squatter's bill. The only thing in it in the interest of free selectors, beyond validating the selections of those poor little children, was the provision for extending the area. And nothing favourable to the free selector had been introduced without his (Mr. Fitzpatrick's) connivance or concurrence. The first thing so introduced was the proposal by Mr. Dangar, insisting upon instalments instead of the eternal interest. That was carried against the Government after a most vigorous opposition. The next great feature or crowning grievance of the poor free selector of to-day was the contemptible, the atrocious necessity for an expenditure of a pound an acre on a selection. He appealed to the House to reduce the amount to 10s., and the hon. member (Sir John Robertson), with all his supporters, outvoted him. Then the hon. member for Monaro tried the question again, and the hon. member again outvoted him.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON rose to order. The hon. gentleman was dealing with the land question generally.

Captain ONSLOW thought the hon. gentleman ought to be allowed to go on.

Mr. SPEAKER thought the hon. gentleman was travelling somewhat beyond the question before the House.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said this was a specimen of the generous treatment he was met with. The hon. member for Camden was allowed to exhaust his whole vocabulary of insult against him as to his policy on the land question; to appeal to his constituents not to return him; and, in fact, to say that it was a disgrace that he should be returned, and when he rose to reply to justify his policy he was stopped by the forms of the House and by Sir John Robertson, whom he never knew before to be so ungenerous, though he might be rough on those opposed to him. A good deal had been made, and he thought very improperly about the action taken by him in his private capacity in this matter. He thought the most unfair inference had been drawn from his business letter by the hon. member for St. Leonards. He denied the right of the House to say anything about his private business. (Cheers.) It was indecent to interfere with that. He had a right to get his living by any profession or occupation he chose to adopt—if it was an honest profession so much the better. But he took it, that the honesty of the profession depended less upon the profession than the professor. The allegation that there was anything indecent or improper in a man being a land agent, was simply farcical. The farce was intensified when any objection like this came from a land agent himself. The hon. member spoke of him as a hireling. He supposed any man who worked for payment was a hireling. A barrister worked for hire, yet if he acted in a case in the Supreme Court, no man would venture to insult him there, or say that he had no business there. It was nothing to him whether the 31st clause was ruled right or wrong, but when a number of clients, some forty or fifty of them, appealed to him to advise them on this extraordinary decision of the Government, was there anything improper or indecent in his advising them? And some rhodomontade had been uttered by Sir John Robertson about the circular he sent out. Was there anything wrong in his doing that if the magnitude of his business justified it? It was not the first time he had sent out a circular: and the hon. member for St. Leonards caused him more than once to send out circulars. The fact that he sent a circular showed that he had nothing to conceal. There could be no improper conduct in his doing that. He told his clients this, and he defied the world to object to it:—"You are aware that, acting on an opinion of the late Attorney-General, the Government rejected all applications under the 31st section of the Land Act of 1875 for purchase in virtue of intended improvements where the run did not form a block five miles square. I have now the pleasure to inform you that the present Attorney-General has given an opinion which will have the effect of setting aside that practice. Under the new interpretation the lessee of Crown lands will be permitted to purchase 640 acres out of any run containing an area of twenty-five square miles, or 16,000 acres, no matter what the shape of the run may be; and in the like proportion for any less area." The number of appeals made to him were such that it would not pay him to write manuscript letters, and therefore he had it printed. Had the opinion been the other way he should have told his clients just in the same way. It did not matter to him. He should live honestly whatever was the decision of the Minister, and notwithstanding all the wretched filth that had been flung at him by vindictive persons who sought to injure him in his profession. When Mr. Farnell was in office—and he admitted his was a manly administration of office—the hon. gentleman twice made a ruling behind the back of Parliament, and twice he sent out printed circulars to his constituents. Twice Mr. Farnell made rulings infinitely more important than that relating to this 31st clause. In October, 1874, this decision was come to, as was shown by the following circular, under the direction of Mr. Farnell, by the Surveyor-General:—"Complaints having reached the Hon. the Minister for Lands that certain Crown tenants have erected iron houses of a temporary character for the purpose of barring conditional purchase, and with a view to obtaining a right to purchase in virtue of improvement by virtue of such structures, he has decided as follows:—'I will not accept temporary and moveable improvements as improvements within the Crown Lands Alienation Act, neither will I accept them unless they are of a permanent character, and fixed to the soil, and are also of a bona-fide character.'" That was a matter of vast concern, of infinitely more importance to the free selectors than the 31st clause. That was a ruling that upset the whole practice of the law. Did he commit an offence against good taste in sending out a circular to that effect? That was a decision given in favour of the free selector. He sent out a circular as he would have sent out any other that affected a large number of his clients. In August, 1874, he sent out another circular in reference to a decision of very great importance. It read as follows:—"Dear Sir,—A change has been effected recently in the practice of the Government of this colony in respect to the selection of improved or partially improved lands, which I think to your interest to acquaint you with. Until recently it was the practice of the Land Department to rule that in order to save a measured portion of land from conditional purchase it must be improved to the extent of the upset price of the entire area; thus, if there were £200 worth of improvements on a measured portion of 320 acres, the whole area was open to selection notwithstanding the improvements. The practice in this respect has now been entirely changed by the present Minister for Lands." Both these circulars dealt with more important subjects than this 31st clause. He had never feared to state his views on the land question, because some of his clients might be squatters, and whether he lived by them or by the free selectors, he should make no concealment of his views. He wanted to show how his views for the last eight years had all been in one groove, but he had been generously prevented from doing so by hon. gentlemen. However, he would find an occasion to say it. He denied that he had any interest in the ruling of the Attorney-General. He had no more interest in it than had a barrister in the decision of a case in the Supreme Court. He did the best he could for his clients. There was no doubt that it was for the interest of people that land agents should be employed, for they undoubtedly kept the Land Office up to its duty. The hon. member for Camden spoke of him as a hireling agent asking the Minister to submit a case to the Attorney-General. He had done precisely the same when the hon. member himself was the Minister. The words of his letter had been unfairly twisted to the disparagement of the Secretary for Lands. What happened was this. He told the Secretary for Lands that he was instructed by his clients to appeal against this decision. He said that he believed it was erroneous, and he entreated him to submit the question to the Attorney-General, as his predecessor had done. The Minister invited him to put his case in writing, and he did so, in the form in which it appeared before the House. The hon. member made a great flourish of trumpets because this case was not submitted to the Government. That was not the practice, nor did the papers in the former case show that the hon. member had consulted his colleagues. It was only after the opinion was obtained that it was the practice to consult the Cabinet, and in this case that had been impossible, for the hon. member for Camden had come down to the House within two days after the opinion was given, and had obtained the promise of the Secretary for Lands that it should not be acted on till the House could have an opportunity of considering the question. If there were any necessity to amend this clause, the Government who passed the law were in the best position to bring in the bill.

Mr. GARRETT: There was no necessity.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: There was a necessity, but it would not have suited the book of the Government to come down with a new bill. On the first night of this discussion he had received one of the grossest insults ever offered. What had he done to deserve it? He had not spoken in the debate, nor had he in times past done anything to insult or wound the hon. member. When the hon. member for Camden was humbled in the very dust—when those who now sat behind him and cheered him were dancing over his form, prostrate in the mud, like war Indians—no word passed his lips to wound the hon. member. When the hon. member was absent, and treated as no man in this country ever was, he never raised a finger against him. When the hon. member was accused publicly of one of the gravest charges ever brought against a member of this House, he did not help to swell the tide of opprobium; but he moved a resolution giving the hon. member an opportunity of clearing himself from the cruel charge. When a charge was hurled at the hon. member that would stain his whole character for life, he felt that means ought to be given to allow the hon. member to justify himself, but the means he suggested the hon. member declared too slow. When that heavy charge of corruption was hurled against the hon. member, and a person was here to appear at the bar with documents in his pockets professedly to prove its truth, and when the hon. member manfully declared that he would neither sit in this House nor act as a Minister until it was cleared up, the hon. member had his entire sympathy; but when the hon. member sat in this House and acted as a Minister for nearly two years without having cleared himself from the charge the hon. member had his entire contempt. Believing that the hon. member, as any honest man would, desired nothing better than an opportunity to clear his character from this gross stain he put a resolution on the paper to empower a committee of the House to take evidence on oath, and when he moved it he was jumped upon by Sir John Robertson who told him that he ought to attend to his duties, and that the question was then before the Standing Orders Committee. It never was before the Standing Orders Committee

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: What has this to do with the question before the House?

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Ah! ah!

Mr. SCHOLEY: Hear, hear.

Mr. SPEAKER was understood to say that the hon. member was going a little too far, and that his observations were calculated to give rise to further disagreements in the House.

Mr. FITZPATRICK bowed to the ruling of the chair. He was using no freedom that had not repeatedly been used against him, and there was something cruel in this attempt to gag him.

Mr. SPEAKER admitted that the hon. member had had great provocation, but the charges made against the hon. member had reference to the question before the House. In his reply the hon. member was introducing matters dealt with on former occasions.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that his character had been assailed, and he was only desirous in a logical way of pointing out how far the hon. member was justified in making this attack. He wished to show in what position the hon. member was in to impeach his character. That hon. member for Camden had been publicly charged in this House of the gravest offences, but had never cleared himself of the accusations made against him. The hon. member had not cleared up the Scrimes case, although he had the adroitness to accuse hon. members of fabricating the charge before it was made. He was the only man in the country except one who, in his public life had been accused of dishonesty, and who bore that accusation without attempting to clear it up or justify himself.

Mr. BAKER rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman was travelling into irrelevant matter, and if allowed to proceed, hon. members of the Opposition should be allowed to answer him.

Mr. SCHOLEY: Too hot; too hot.

After some remarks from Mr. GRAY, Mr. LEARY, and Mr. M'ELHONE on the point of order,

Mr. SPEAKER said that the hon. member for Yass was suffering from very severe provocation, and might, in his opinion, be entitled to justify himself.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said perhaps the hon. gentleman who had risen to the point of order did not hear what the hon. member for Camden said of him. The hon. member for Camden had accused him of being "a hireling land agent," and referred to a "notorious letter of a notorious land agent;" and had also said, "if the hon. member were the Michael Fitzpatrick here referred to, and was the paid agent of another, the hon. member had no right to speak in this House. It was a scandal, a disgrace, and a danger that the hon. member should be tolerated in this House at all." The hon. member for the Southern Goldfields would understand that the hon. member for Camden had indulged in his little bit of diction. Had he said anything worse than that hon. member? The hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields had no idea of his forbearance. The hon. member was in the palm of the hand of a man in the country, and if he chose to open his lips he could disclose the whole of the strings that were working him. There was an old adage that those who touched pitch became defiled. The hon. gentleman was covered with political pitch and was a very unsavory article. It was impossible to touch him anywhere without putting a finger on some gross accusation sticking to him, that he would not seek means to disprove. A man who had any sensitiveness about him, if he had any dealings with such an hon. gentleman, would adopt the precedent set for him by Saint Dunstan, who when he took the Devil by the nose, took the precaution also of using a pair of tongs for the purpose. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. M'ELHONE thought this debate showed the impolicy of allowing land agents to hold seats in this House. He was convinced that, if Mr. Fitzpatrick had not been a member of Parliament, and a strong supporter of the Government, the question would never have been re-opened. He considered that the amendment of Mr. S. C. Brown was proposed merely to shelve the question, and save the Government from defeat.

Mr. TURNER moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir HENRY PARKES said the Government would, of course, not object to the adjournment of the debate, but he did not think they ought to be asked to give up another Government day.

The motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned till Friday next, to take precedence of other orders of the day.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 12 o'clock until 4 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF STEALING SCRIP.

(*Abridged from the Gipps Land Times, July 27.*)

An elderly woman, named Ann Penberthy, was arraigned before Mr. Justice Fellows and a jury of twelve, on July 25, at the Sale Assize Court, on a charge of having stolen certain valuable scrip certificates belonging to Denis Donovan, sharebroker, Walhalla.

Mr. R. Walsh prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Kerferd defended the prisoner.

Denis Donovan deposed: On the 20th July of last year I had in my office-drawer scrip certificate, dated 20th May, 1876, for fifty shares in the South Garden Gully Tribute Mining Company; the certificate was made out to me, and, although my name was erased, I can identify it by the distinctive number; on 20th July my drawer was left with the keys in it when I went to lunch, at 1 p.m.; the scrip produced, representing three shares in the Victory and Pandora Amalgamated Company, in the name of Mary Ann Chance, purchased by me for her, was also left in the drawer; this one, representing five shares in the Pandora, was also left in the drawer; the name of Mary Ann Chance has been removed from the scrip, and that of prisoner substituted; never sold or authorized any person to remove the scrip; on the day aforementioned I left the prisoner in my office while I went to lunch; she was my washerwoman; she was there when I returned; I did not miss the scrip till the 25th of the month; the value of the property is now about £20.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerferd: I have had transactions with the prisoner for two years previous to July 20 last year, acting constantly as her broker; I sold her 100 shares in the South Garden Gully Tribute in one lot on 25th March; there are 100 of the shares mentioned on the back of the bill of exchange which I cannot trace, inasmuch as I often have ready street transactions, but I think they may have been sold to Mrs. Penberthy; I forget what she paid for them; I borrowed 50 Victory shares from prisoner shortly after the date I missed the scrip, to replace property stolen from my house; I had frequently experienced losses by theft before this—100 Pandora and 50 Victory; gave prisoner a receipt for the shares so borrowed. (Receipt, dated 30th May, 1876, for 50 Victory, received from the Bank of Victoria, produced.) I think the receipt refers to some other shares, but I cannot reconcile this with my previous statement that I borrowed these shares after 20th June; I don't see any entry in my book of a transaction with prisoner on that date; I gave the shares to the person to whom I was supposed to give them; had an agreement with prisoner to return her the shares, with all dividends accruing within a certain time; I did not pay her the dividends, and destroyed an agreement to give her the 50 shares within three months, in consequence of my affairs being crooked, but I gave her a promissory note by my banker's advice for £100; the shares were worth £75, and the dividends were about £25; the note was for £100, and was dated 21st August; the prisoner cannot read or write, I believe; she always signs with a mark; I should have returned her the borrowed shares, with dividends, but gave her the promissory note instead; on discovering the loss of the scrip, I apprised the respective managers thereof, and applied under affidavit for duplicate scrip; I did not tell the police of my loss until shortly after 22nd November; from July to November I never informed the police.

Mr. Kerferd: Not, in fact, till your bill to Mrs. Penberthy became due?

Witness: Possibly. (Sensation.)

Mr. Kerferd: Did you say to Mortimer that you had advised prisoner to destroy the stolen scrip if she had it?

Witness: No, I said to him that I feared she would destroy it; Mrs. Penberthy stayed at Walhalla some time after this, and then went to another colony to look for her husband, who had deserted her; I never advised her not to return to the colony; she did return in November; I took action when I received intimation from the manager that the scrip was in existence with my name scratched out and hers substituted.

Mr. Kerferd: Not because her return was coincident with your promissory note arriving at maturity?

Witness: No. I gave no security when I handed prisoner the promissory note. The scrip alleged to be stolen were not handed by me to her as security; the erasure and substitution are not mine.

To his Honor: I delayed giving information to the police in order to facilitate the tracing of the originals, otherwise they might have been destroyed.

Samuel Symonds, accountant in Bank of Victoria, Walhalla: Prisoner keeps an account at our bank. She lent a number of scrip to Donovan on a promissory note without any security. The note has fallen due, but not been paid.

William Mortimer deposed: Recognize three scrip documents produced; first saw them in November last in the hands of prisoner; I wrote her name for her at the foot of the documents, and sent them with some of my own to Melbourne for sale; received the proceeds, and paid Mrs. Penberthy her share; the name Ann Penberthy was in the body of the scrip; I did not write it.

By Mr. Kerferd: About 20th November Donovan told me of the missing scrip; I told him of my transaction, and advised him to inform the police; he replied that it wasn't his loss, but Dobson's, the sharebroker in Melbourne; therefore Dobson should lay a complaint; I felt uneasy, having had the scrip in my possession, and told the police myself.

Samuel Hopkinson, police sergeant: I arrested prisoner by warrant on the 30th December in her house, and explained to her that she was charged with stealing scrip of Donovan's; she was very much excited; I asked her how she got the scrip she transferred to Mortimer; she replied, "I got it from Donovan as security for a bill for £100;" she told me the scrip were in the same state as when she got them from Donovan as security—Pandoras, South G. G. Tributes, and Victory and Pandora Amalgamated.

Catherine Brennan deposed: Was speaking to prisoner in April this year about her case; she told me she had taken the scrip from Mr. Donovan's office, but had not rubbed out the names; Donovan owed her money, she said, and that was why she took the scrip.

To his Honor: She told me that she was frightened of losing the money she had lent Donovan, and resolved to be even sides with him, and so took the scrip out of his drawer, and was very much surprised on opening them out at home to find the names erased.

For the defence Mr. Kerferd called Elizabeth Edwards, who deposed that on May 11, while in an inner room of prisoner's house, she heard Mrs. Brennan offer to swear anything that Mrs. Penberthy wanted her to swear if she would take her to Sale.

Elizabeth Rickards, who owned that for a fortnight past she had been on bad terms with Mrs. Brennan, stated that one evening witness came direct to her place from Mrs. Penberthy's; she stated that she had been trying to get Mrs. Penberthy to take her and her child to Sale, that Mrs. Penberthy couldn't do it, and that she would now, therefore, go to Donovan and tell him that Mrs. Penberthy had confessed to stealing the scrip to her (Mrs. Brennan), adding in reply to witness's remonstrance against such a course as false, "I will do it; I can't get any one else to take me down to Sale."

The prisoner, by permission of the Court, then made a statement—that she had lent Donovan £20 in cash, and subsequently fifty Pandora shares, which he promised to return with accumulated dividends at the end of three months. He gave her a receipt to that effect. One day he asked for the receipt, pretending that he was about to pay her, and immediately tore it and threw it into the fire. She asked why he did such a thing, and he gave her a bill for £100. Objected to this as insufficient, and he a few days after gave her the shares alleged to have been stolen as security.

His Honor briefly summed up in favour of prisoner, and

The jury, after a retirement of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. There was a buzz of applause on the verdict being given. Mrs. Penberthy was accordingly discharged from custody.

Auction Sale, This Day, of City and Suburban Properties, by W. Pritchard.—Cottage and land, St. Leonards, North Shore; small cottage and land, Crown-street, Surry Hills; allotment of land, Balmain, with the walls of a house of first-class cut stone; allotment of land and four houses, Alfred-street, St. Peters, Cook's River Road; allotments of land at Marrickville, North Kingston, Battersea, Newtown, Tempe, Ryde and Gladesville—freehold titles; two comfortable cottages known as Albert Cottages, Walker-street, Redfern leasehold.—Adv.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—August 1.

Diamantina (s.), Captain Hersee, from the Manning River. Passengers—Mrs. Lindenman, Mrs. Blythe and 2 children, Mrs. Newton, Miss Dennis, Miss M'Dermid, Miss Kirk, Messrs. Collins, Green, and Master Lydey. N. E. & S. N. Co., agents.

Vire, French war steamer, 4 guns, Captain Riviere, from New Caledonia 22nd ultimo. Passengers—Monsieur and Madame de la Bargerie.

Sea Rip, schooner, 184 tons, Captain Fitzharding, from Maryborough 22nd ultimo. C. S. Bond, agent.

Wotonga (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Stuart, from Melbourne, 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. W. Cameron, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Cortes, Miss Dawson, Miss Cruikshank, Miss Boyd, Miss Gill, Miss Dugan, Miss Wilton, Messrs. W. Cameron, J. O. C. Neale, W. E. Verner, F. M'Innis, C. M'Innis, J. Nicholson, J. Preshaw, J. Todd, Hugo Wertheim, G. Slater, T. Martin, Henry Woods, W. Lang, W. Raity, J. Coutts, M'Cullum, Harkness, Elcoute, Brentain, M'Donald, Henderson, Master Farley, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 2.

Spray, for Torres Straits; Emu, for Solomon Islands; Noumea, for New Caledonia; Malcolme, for Hobart Town; Rover, for Port Mackay; Christiana Thompson, for London; Elamang (s.), for Brisbane; James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 1.

Clara, from Clyde River, with 73 beams; Merksworth (s.), from Bulli, with 340 tons coal; Atalanta, from Ballina, with 35,000 feet pine logs; Agnes Rose and Margaret, from Port Stephens, with 20,000 shingles, 35,000 feet timber; Eleanor and Arabian Girl, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber, 400 baskets shells; Peahen, from Botany, with 24 tons firewood; Waratah (s.), from Newcastle, with 500 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 76 cases preserved meat, 700 sheepskins, 120 sheep, 1 cow, 1 pigs, 2 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 76 bales hay, 19 tons tin ore, 5 baskets fish, quantity of furniture, 85 bags oysters, 3 casks tallow, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 1.

Clara, for Clyde River; Merksworth (s.), for Bulli; Minnie Lowe, for Manning River; Agnes Rose and Margaret, for Port Stephens; Maid of Australia, for Hawkesbury River; Eleanor and Arabian Girl, for Brisbane Water; Kate, for Macleay River; Waratah (s.) and Helena, for Newcastle; Peahen, for Botany Bay.

IMPORTS.—August 1.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.]

Sea Rip, from Maryborough: 65,000 feet timber.

Wotonga (s.), from Melbourne: 400 bags rice, 52 crates vegetables, 475 cases kerosene oil, 7 packages tobacco, 381 bags flour, 13 cases biscuits, 24 casks butter, 21 cases brandy, 1 bundles boxes, 11 packages boots, 30 cases acids, 10 cases bacon, 12 casks stearine, 200 bundles wire, 15 bales woolpacks, 30 cases wine, 11 pounts machinery, 5 tons pig iron, 6 parcels and 20 packages sundries, 5 horses, and the racehorses Painter and Deacon.

Ex Gilroy: 3 cases printed books; 14 cases stationery, viz.—Whatman's hand-made large post and medium cream-wove bank; boxes note paper and envelopes, various; Irish linen note paper and envelopes, Hodgkinson's hand-made blue-laid royal; blue-laid foolscap, 12 and 14 lbs., flat; cream-wove foolscap, 12 and 16 lbs., flat; cream and blue laid foolscap, 16 lbs., faint; azure-laid foolscap, ruled 36-line brief; A. P. and S. fine blue-wove linear large post, 19 lbs., 4to; cream linear repp post and large post 8vo, 5 quires fancy; demy white blotting, 36 and 40 lbs.; Faber's book slates, crest albums, Lowe's pens, Waverley and Pickwick pens, arm rests, pen racks, Vere Foster's copy books, scraps in sheets, screw embossing presses; enamelled cards, thirds and small; surface tinted cards, small and large; slates, hardwood frames, 7 x 5, 8 x 6, 10 x 7, 12 x 8—George Robertson.

Ex Hawkesbury: 8 cases printed books; 13 cases stationery, viz.:—Blackwood's glass cottage ink, ready reference files, sealing wax, Hodgkinson's hand-made medium plaid royal playing cards, Oxford note and envelopes in boxes, scraps, G. S. galloon, China ribbon, union cord, Gillott's pens, Rowney's H. and E. colour-boxes, round conte crayons; blue and cream wove large post, 16 and 19 lbs.; parchment, 1½ x 24, best; straw-boards, opera and marine glasses—George Robertson.

Ex Ethiopian: 5 cases merchandise—G. B. Modini.

Ex Ethiopian: 18 packages general drapery—Geo. Moore and Co.

Ex Ethiopian: 4 cases pianofortes—W. H. Paling.

Ex Hawkesbury: 30 drums boiled oil; 25 drums raw oil: 20 drums colza oil; 20 drums turpentine; 30 drums Stockholm tar: 6 casks white lead; 1 cask black and red paint; 47 cases goloshes; 33 cases lasting boots; 10 trunks slippers; 12 trunks men's and boys' calf boots; 47 trunks ladies' lasting kid levant boots—E. Vickery.

Ex Seiriol Wyn: Coarse, fine, and rock salt—G. W. Barker, 10, Barrack-street.

Ex City of Melbourne, F. W. Tucker, and Macedon: 650 bags prime Warrnambool seed potatoes; 750 bags prime Ballarat potatoes; 2370 bags prime Tasmanian potatoes—Sipper and See.

Ex Sea Rip: 60,500 feet sawn pine—R. Grant.

Ex Hawkesbury: 9 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

Ex Ascalon: 26 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

Ex Whampoa: 38 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

EXPORTS.—August 1.

Barrabool (s.), for Melbourne: 300 cases salmon, 80 bags shrimps, 10 hogsheads molasses, 15 bags nuts, 140 hides, 80 bales flax, 4 packages hair, 1 case tools, 1 case effects, 2 cases seed, 6 cases plants, 1585 cases fruit, 309 bags maize, 12 bales rags, 1 case guns, 57 bales broom corn, 14 bags oysters, and sundries.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Melbourne: 2 quarter-casks brandy, 19 packages tobacco, 19 packages drugs, 4 cases plants, 98 bags oysters, 331 bags maize, 100 kegs treacle, 205 cases fruit, 2646 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Rockhampton.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Manning River.—By the Diamantina (s.), this day, at noon.

For Brisbane and all Northern Ports.—By the Elamang (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Gosford.—By the Pelican (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Noumea.—By the Vindex, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Ulladulla and Clyde.—By the Hunter (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the You Yangs (s.), on Friday, at 3 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER CHINA FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this office, and forwarded per Avoca (s.), to Melbourne, on Saturday, the 4th August. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.

Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.

Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 27th July, 1877.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office on Tuesday, the 7th August, per E. and A. M. S. Normanby, closing at 10 a.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the Continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Normanby, unless marked otherwise.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 31st July, 1877.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, August 1: Egmont (s.), 456 tons, Captain H. Webber, for Brisbane, Townsville, Bowen, Cairns, and Cooktown; You Yangs (s.) 457 tons, Captain C. Ashford, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Ceara, schooner, 173 tons, Captain F. Renouf, for Townsville.

The P. M. Co.'s Steamers.—Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. have received a cablegram advising the arrival of the s.s. Zealandia at Auckland on the 1st instant at 10 a.m., and that she would continue her voyage for San Francisco at 3 p.m. same date.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—The Tanjore left Galle with the English mails on the 29th July, three days before contract date, and will probably be telegraphed from Glenelg on the 13th instant. The two following mails will be brought by the Siam and Assam, which are to be continued on the line. These ships are upwards of 3000 tons each, and 500 horse-power.

The Diamantina (s.) crossed the Manning bar at 1 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, and entered Sydney Heads at 8 a.m. on the 1st instant. Experienced light N. and N.W. winds, with fine weather, during the passage; passed the Ballina (s.) off Cape Hawke, bound north. Cargo: 1029 bags maize, 128 bags oysters, 320 sides bacon, 37 bags bacon, 80 hides, 27 bales tobacco, 15 coops fowls, 40 cases eggs, 10 cases oranges, 3 kegs 3 boxes butter, 3 ploughs, 1 cask pork, 75 pigs, and sundries.

The French war steamer Vire sailed from New Caledonia on the 22nd ultimo. She had light winds up to Friday, when strong S.W. winds were encountered. The Sea Nymph arrived on the 20th, and Mary Mildred, from Gladstone, on the 21st, losing one head of cattle.

The Sea Rip, from Maryborough, with a cargo of timber, has made a good passage of nine days, although she has had a fair share of southerly weather.

The Wotonga (s.) left Melbourne on July 30, at 5.15 p.m., and passed Wilson's Promontory at 1.55 a.m. on the 31st; Cape Howe was rounded at 6.15 p.m. same day, and passed Cape St. George at 9.15 a.m. on the 1st; arrived at Sydney same day at 6.10 p.m. Experienced moderate N.N.E. winds and fine pleasant weather to Wilson's Promontory, thence to Gabo Island light N.E. winds and calms, and strong head winds with heavy N.E. swell the remainder of the passage.

The ship Columbia, which left Melbourne a few days since for Newcastle, has been chartered by Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co. to take a full cargo of shale to San Francisco, and will load in Sydney.

The ship Christiana Thompson, for London hauled into the stream yesterday morning.

Marine Board Inquiries.—The Board held an inquiry on the 30th ultimo, into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Lillian, and found her to be a ketch of 33 tons, registered in Sydney, owned by Dixon, Brothers, and insured. She was on a voyage from the Myall Creek to Sydney, and put into Nelson Bay, Port Stephens, for shelter. She dragged from her anchors during a S.E. gale, was driven on a sand-bank, and became stranded. No evidence was adduced on which to found a charge against Peter Olsen, the master. An inquiry was subsequently held respecting the sinking of the Caledonia, and ascertained her to be a fore-and-aft schooner of 45 tons, registered in Sydney, and owned by Mr. M'Crea, of Balmain. She had taken shelter in Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens, where she dragged her anchors and drifted on to a sand-bank, and sank during a gale of wind from the S.E. The Board decided that no evidence had been adduced on which to found a charge of default against Stephen Denton, the master.

An Extraordinary Cause of Wreck.—It is a curious thing (remarks the *Spectator*) to find a wreck due, not to the ship striking a rock, but to a rock striking the ship, yet this is what seems to have happened in the case of the iron screw steamer Knight Templar, which, on February 23, off the Gulf of Tunis, seems to have been struck by a rock from a submarine volcano, while in 1000 fathoms of water at a distance of two miles from the nearest known group of rocks. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling noise, and by a seething of the sea into white foam all round the ship, and though the ship was not stopped in her course, she soon began to fill, and had to be steered to the island of Galita, where the captain ran her on shore in a shallow place, which he accomplished within four hours of the submarine shock. When examined by divers, and subsequently in dock in Malta, it appeared that at a distance of about 15 feet from the stem of the vessel some 9 feet or 10 feet had been torn out of her by something which had crossed her course at right angles, and the ship had also been struck in a similar way on the after-part from the same direction, and a good part of her keel twisted. Mr. William Coppin, ex-surveyor to the Board of Trade, who gives us this account at length in the *Times*, is evidently quite satisfied that a rock driven through the sea by a submarine volcano had struck and wrecked the ship. It is hard for the sailors that at the very time when man is contriving such frightful torpedoes for their destruction, the earth herself should begin exploding natural torpedoes upon them without even the warning of a declaration of war.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

July 27.—Naiad, for Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 30.—Southern Belle, barque, M'Callum from Adelaide; Neptune, brig, Shadwick, from Wellington.

July 31.—You Yangs (s.), Ashford, from Sydney; Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Emily, brig, Sutherland, from Lyttelton; Woodville, barque, Rodd, from Lyttelton.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Silver Cloud, schooner, Balle, for Napier, with 450 tons coal, 10 tons coke; Craig Ellachie, brig, Meredith, for Timaru, with 450 tons coal; Adeline Burke, barque, James, for Melbourne, with 830 tons coal; J. L. Hall, barque, Smith, for Wallaroo, with 960 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Woonona (s.), from Bulli; China (s.), from Sydney.

July 29.—Alumbagh, put back; Lake Simcoe, from Charante; Lord Ashley (s.), from Sydney.

THE BARQUE ALUMBAGH.

(From Monday's Argus.)

The experiences of this ship in Australian waters within the last two years, if not cheerful, have been costly, and her movements have been marked by mishaps of no ordinary character. Some eighteen months ago, while on her voyage from Newcastle to India, she encountered fearful weather in Bass's Straits, and had to put into this port with her steering gear disabled, and before leaving had to have a new rudder built and fixed. On her voyage from London to Adelaide this year the master died suddenly, and his successor, when the ship was again on her way from Newcastle to India, was landed at Queenscliff, and a fresh master appointed. The circumstances attending this event have been recently before the public; and when the Alumbagh left the heads on Tuesday last, in charge of Captain Frank Moore, it was hoped that the ship had got over her troubles. On Saturday last, however, she was telegraphed as having passed Cape Otway, bound in, and her signals were read to the effect that she had put back leaky, and with the crew discontented and unwilling to work. It was asked by return signals if assistance was required, but to this there was no response, and as there was a fair wind she was soon beyond signalling distance. The telegram gave rise to an uneasy feeling that there might be insubordination, if not positive mutiny, in the ship, and on the Alumbagh reaching the anchorage yesterday the police boat put off to make inquiry, but fortunately all was quiet and harmonious on board, and there was no sign or expression of disaffection. The signals, in so far as the leakiness of the vessel was concerned, were right enough, but it was not intended to convey the impression that the crew had refused duty. While the ship was at anchor at Queenscliff, pending the appointment of another captain, it was stated that she was leaky, and this was tested by the pumps being sealed for twenty-four hours. The quantity of water then made was not considered excessive for a wooden vessel, and not more than might be kept down by the usual exercise of the pumps. Consequently the Alumbagh was allowed to resume her voyage, and at noon on Tuesday last she proceeded to sea, the pilot leaving her at 2 p.m. Captain Moore reports that the winds on the day of sailing were very unsteady, shifting from N.E. to N.W., and freshening. Cape Otway was passed at midnight, the wind shifting into N.N.W., and increasing in force considerably. On Wednesday hard gales from N.W. were encountered, and there was a very high cross sea, in which the ship laboured and pitched heavily. As the gales became stronger canvas was reduced to lower-top-sails, and on sounding the pumps 30 inches of water was found in the well. At 10 p.m. the ship fell off in the trough of the sea and took in large bodies of water, filling her waist and flooding the cabin, and the pumps indicated that the water was making at the rate of four inches per hour. The tempest continued to rage with undiminished fury, and at 10 a.m. on Thursday the crew came aft and requested Captain Moore to put back, as the ship was not seaworthy. Captain Moore said he would consult with his officers, and let them know his determination. After a conference with the officers, Captain Moore intimated that he was prepared to prosecute the voyage unless the crew absolutely refused to work. The men then sent in the following letter to Captain Moore:—"Sir,—Knowing that the present state of affairs must be most painful to you, having only just taken command of the vessel, and as we believe left the port misinformed, so far as regarded the condition of the vessel (for that she made water we all knew perfectly well), and had it not been for your gentlemanly bearing and kind assurance that if she proved to be not as represented you would take our lives and the safety of the vessel into immediate consideration, we now find, therefore, after due deliberation, that both for the safety of ourselves and the interest of our owners, that the vessel ought to be put into port, and her present state seen to, for it is our belief (and which we think is pretty apparent to yourself) that both life and property are hazarded if you proceed on the present voyage. We, therefore, whose names are annexed hereto, decline to proceed any further in the present condition of the vessel." Captain Moore then mustered all hands, and explained the serious nature of their demand, and also showing the unpleasant position in which it placed him. He also asked if they thoroughly understood the position in which they placed themselves, and if they were still determined not to assist him in the navigation of the ship and subsequent prosecution of the voyage. The men returned a unanimous but respectful refusal to go further with the ship, and Captain Moore having no alternative intimated that when the weather abated a course would be shaped for Melbourne. The weather continued as stormy as ever, and on Friday the water gained 2 feet in six hours. After attempting to wear her, the ship was got before the wind, but not before sea upon sea rolled over and into her, and having the foretopmost staysail burst. At 10 a.m. the ship was heading for Port Phillip, and at noon on Saturday Cape Otway was passed and signalled, the heads being entered at 8 p.m. on the same day. With the exception of this refusal of duty, Captain Moore speaks well of the men, many of whom have been in the ship for several consecutive voyages. The Alumbagh is from Newcastle, bound to Tuticorin, with some 1400 tons of coal on board, and before leaving port it will be necessary to hold a survey, and place her in a thoroughly seaworthy condition.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Melbourne.—Arrivals: July 31, Collingwood, from London. August 1, Sea Nymph, Springbok, Adolph, from Newcastle. Departure: July 31: Woonona (s.), for Newcastle.

Brisbane.—Arrival: July 31, Black Prince, from London. Departure: August 1, Alexandra (s.), for Sydney.

Grafton.—Departure: August 1, Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
August 1.	8.30 a.m.	West.	Foggy.
	Noon.	N.	Fine.
	6 p.m.	N.	Cloudy.

High Water at Fort Denison.—August 2, 12.36 a.m.; 12.46 p.m.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper, price One Penny.
THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegram on all topics of public interest.
THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducement to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m.
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MR. T. W. SAMPSON, SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st.

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A PURE VEGETABLE OINTMENT.—Patented.—Josephson's Australian Ointment is the only kind to be relied upon; its healing properties surpass all preparations advertised for the cure of burns and scalds, sores, and old wounds. If you have need to be healed, try it. Its cost is only 1s pot.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN TO-DAY'S *HERALD*.

	Page		Page
Amusements	2	Medical, Chemicals, &c.	8
Auction sales	7	Musical Instruments	1
Births, Marriages, Deaths	1	Miscellaneous	1
Building Materials	8	Persons Advertised for	1
Business Announcements	1	Produce and Provisions	1
Business Cards	1	Public Notices	1
Businesses for Sale	6	Public Companies	6
Books, Publications, &c.	1	Professional, Trades, &c.—Wanted	8
Borough Council Notices	1	Religious Announcements	1
Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.	6	Servants Wanted	8
Educational	1	Shipping Announcements	1
Furniture, &c.	8	Situations Wanted	8
Funerals	8	Stock, Shares, and Money	8
General Merchandise	6	Stock and Stations	7
Government Notices	1	Tenders	8
Horses and Vehicles	6	To Let—Houses, &c.	8
Houses and Land for Sale	6,7	To Let—Apartments, Board and Residence	8
Horticultural, Farming, &c.	8	Volunteer Notices	1
Lost and Found	1		
Machinery	8		
Meetings	1		

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1877.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The President reported the receipt of messages from the Governor, notifying that his Excellency had assented to the Temporary Supply Bill No. 8, and to the Railway Loans Bill.

The Municipalities Act Amendment Bill and the No-Liability Mining Companies' Bill were received from the Assembly, and were severally read a first time.

The further consideration of the Audit Act Amendment Bill in Committee of the Whole was postponed for a week.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of the Customs Regulation, resuming at clause 30, relating to importation and warehousing, and the prohibition of certain goods. The clause which prohibited the importation of counterfeit coin, indecent books, pictures, &c., absolutely, and also spirits, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and opium, infected live stock, except under certain conditions, was amended in form and agreed to. Clause 31, relating to the prohibition of arms, ammunition, &c., was passed without discussion, as also was clause 32, as to the time of importation and arrival. In clause 33 (as to the procedure of the ship on entering port and passing to the place of unlading or to station), a material alteration was made by inserting words to the effect that the ship should not touch at any other place than the place of mooring or unlading. On the motion of Mr. Samuel, it was agreed that the penalty, £20, should be absolute. The clause as thus amended was agreed to.

The Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House, at five minutes before 7 o'clock, adjourned to this day (Thursday).

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

Several questions were asked, the replies to which will be found in the report-in-chief.

On the motion of Mr. Farnell, it was ordered that the petition presented by him on the previous day from William Mason and Co., relative to their railway contract between Bathurst and Orange, be printed.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Garrett as to the legal interpretation of the 31st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act was resumed by

Mr. S. C. Brown, who characterised the motion as an extremely dangerous one, calculated to interfere with the functions of the Supreme Court. If the clause had worked injuriously, it ought to be repealed, or if it was indefinite in its bearings it should be made clear by a special Act of Parliament, and not by a motion of this sort. It appeared to him to be plain that no other interpretation could be put upon the Act than that which was contended for by the present Attorney-General. The clause would otherwise be nonsensical. It could not be supposed that the Legislature ever intended to deprive lessees of runs of their right to purchase simply because their runs were measured in a particular shape. He controverted the argument that there was anything in the proceedings of the House when in committee on the 31st clause to bear out the interpretation of the hon. mover of the resolution. It was wrong to say that no lawyer except the Attorney-General would give the opinion which he had done. Two of the most eminent members of the bar had given precisely the same opinion. The motion would be futile if it were carried, and he hoped the House would take some steps to relieve itself of the responsibility of placing an interpretation on a legal point. The function of interpreting the law belonged to the Supreme Court, to which this question should be referred. He therefore moved an amendment to the effect that, in view of the conflict of opinion between the late and present Attorney-General, the Government should at once take steps to have the matter decided in the Supreme Court, and that no action be taken by the Government until such decision be obtained.

Mr. Burns contended that it was within the province of the House to step in between contending lawyers, and express its opinion in the interest of the public on the interpretation as well as the policy of the law. This course had been taken before in the matter of the Assessment on Stock Bill, and also in reference to forfeited conditional purchases. In these cases the decisions of the House had been upheld. The hon. the Attorney-General had no authority for his statement, that when the House said five miles square, it meant twenty-five square miles. The 31st clause applied to sales in virtue of intended improvements and back blocks, and did not include runs with river frontages. The late Minister for Lands administered the law as interpreted by Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, whose legal opinion was only obtained to strengthen his hands twelve months after the Amended Act was passed. The Government should, in the management of the public lands act in the same way as trustees of a private estate and stand by the equities of their trust. He hoped the House would reject the amendment. This Government could not defend the rights of the public in the Supreme Court after the opinions expressed by the hon. the Attorney-General, and the wisest course would be to pass the original motion.

Mr. Jacob characterised the speech of the hon. Attorney-General as a most contradictory one, and regretted that a party element had been imparted into this debate by that hon. gentleman. In his opinion the Government, instead of altering the practice of the department, should have allowed parties who felt themselves aggrieved to seek redress in the Supreme Court. He quoted from the records of the House to show that the head of the present Government had invited hon. members to decide a point of law in the matter of the removal of public money from the Bank of New South Wales; so that the argument of that hon. gentleman's supporters that Parliament had no right to interfere was not at all times maintained by the occupants of the Ministerial benches. He certainly thought Parliament was as competent to decide this point as the hon. member for Yass, whose dictation seemed to have led to the opinion of the hon. the Attorney-General. He regarded this matter as of the greatest interest to the people of the country, and that the House would be perfectly warranted in interfering to prevent the Attorney-General's opinion being acted upon. Great stress should be placed on the fact that the wording of the clause had been expressly altered by Parliament in order to convey a meaning which was inconsistent with the opinion of the Attorney-General. The House was bound to consider the serious injury that the Attorney-General's opinion would do to the people of this country, and, in that view, to carry the original motion. He believed that the amendment of the hon. member for Newtown was merely an attempt to let the Government down softly, and that it was cowardly in principle.

Mr. Farnell thought the hon. member for Newtown had altogether begged the question and given up his case in submitting such an amendment as he had done. The House should be guided by the words of the Act. He quoted from Maxwell's Interpretation of Statutes to prove that the House would be justified in taking from or adding to the words of an Act, as he held had been done by the hon. the Attorney-General in this case. There was no necessity to follow the hon. the Attorney-General, who had relied upon the obsolete Orders in Council for his interpretation of a living law. It could not be denied that the Legislature had intentionally altered the phraseology of the 31st clause in order to express the meaning contended for by Mr. Attorney-General Dalley. He maintained that the House had a perfect right to express its opinion on the law, and that it ought to pass the original resolution. A remarkable circumstance was that Mr. Windeyer's opinion had been given at a time stepped in, and by a special vote in committee had placed another meaning upon its provision. The whole gist of the clause was contained in the proviso attached to it. He could not now consider what might have been the intention of hon. members at the time the bill was passed. It was enough for him to take the law as it stood, and which distinctly stated that the right to purchase by virtue of improvement was restricted within certain areas. If the law did not express the meaning of the Legislature, it was perfectly open to hon. members to alter it in the proper way by passing a bill through Parliament. With reference to the case alluded to in the printed papers, each of the applications had been properly refused. He could not understand how a block five miles square could be called twenty-five square miles, and he was at a loss to know upon what information the Government could have acted except upon the false issue placed before the Minister for Lands by the letter of Mr. Fitzpatrick. It was a most unusual thing for Ministers to overthrow the decisions of their predecessors in such a manner as the present Attorney-General had done. With reference to the amendment, he would like to know, if we went to the Supreme Court, which side the Government were going to take; and the result of such a course would very likely be to cause an appeal to the Privy Council, which would take two or three years to decide. He should therefore vote for the original motion.

Mr. Fitzpatrick thought this debate reflected no credit upon the House when the language which had been used by the hon. mover was taken into consideration. It was a farce to say that it had not been tried to make this a party question, and he quoted from the *Maitland Mercury* in support of this assertion. He did not think this House the proper tribunal to decide a dry point of law. There was a perfect crop of litigation growing up in this country, owing to the action of gentlemen like the hon. member for Camden. He had heard good lawyers say that this case was not arguable, and that no other construction could be put upon this clause than that which had been put upon it by the Attorney-General; and he could produce opinions from two of the highest counsel in the country to that effect. In the way of business he had told his clients that the then existing interpretation of the law must be altered so soon as a new Government came into power. He would now proceed to examine what had previously been the law with reference to these Crown lands. Under the old Orders in Council of 1847 the lessee had the right to purchase every acre of his run during the currency of his lease without placing any improvements upon it. This was the law until it was altered by the hon. member (Sir John Robertson), when it was altered upon fair notice given to those whose interests were at stake. Then came the law of 1875, introduced by the hon. member, Mr. Garrett, with this 31st clause, specially intended to protect the interests of the squatter, against unprincipled persons. He altogether dissented from the opinion that this clause was governed by the proviso, as had been stated by some hon. members. He agreed with the object which the hon. member had in view when he introduced this clause, but it was ridiculing common sense to say that it should only be applied where a man's run was of some particular shape. He read from public documents to show that the hon. member (Mr. Garrett) had not always held the same opinion on this subject as that set forth by this motion; and that no application had been rejected until some time after the opinion of the Attorney-General had been asked for. If the hon. member (Mr. Garrett) thought this 31st clause was being abused why did he not bring in a bill to abolish it. He had been informed that such was his intention, but he would not be allowed to do it by his chief. The Land Act of the hon. member was altogether a squatters' bill, and was recognised as such all through the country. The only points in it favourable to the free selector were the clauses validating minor's selections, and giving increase of area. He certainly protested against the manner in which his private business had been dragged before the House. He had a perfect right to earn his bread as he chose, so long as he did so honestly. With reference to the circular which he had issued, he certainly saw no harm in that, as he was merely informing his clients of the action of the Government. He had issued circulars before when other gentlemen occupied the position of Minister for Lands. With reference to the argument which had been adduced that this opinion had been given behind the back of Parliament, he quoted several instances in which much more important decisions had been given without consulting the Legislature. He had never attempted to hide his opinions on the land question either in the House or on the hustings. He had never allowed his business as a land agent to interfere with his duties as a member of Parliament; and those who knew him best knew that he never made any difference between squatter and free selector.

Mr. M'Elhone denied the statement of the hon. member that no adverse decision had been given by Mr. Garrett under the 31st clause prior to October 1876. He, however, agreed with the hon. member that the Amended Land Bill had been conceived in the interests of the squatters, and the whole of this debate only seemed to show how inconvenient it was for land agents to be members of Parliament. He thought the amendment of the hon. member for Newtown a mere shirking of the question. The amendment really meant forcing the burden of litigation from off the shoulders of the squatter to those of the free selector. The opinions of counsel alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. Fitzpatrick) had, for all this House knew, been given under peculiar circumstances not at all applicable to the question; but if they were, why did those gentlemen not advise their clients to test the question in the Supreme Court? He should certainly vote for the motion of the hon. member for Camden.

Mr. Turner moved the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow.

Sir Henry Parkes had no objection to adjourn the debate, but he did not think the Government should be called upon to give up another Government day.

After a brief discussion, the motion for adjournment was agreed to, and its resumption made an order of the day for Friday next.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 12, till 4 p.m. this day (Thursday.)

By passing the second reading of the new Electoral Bill without division the Assembly has avowed its readiness to deal with so difficult a question this session, in spite of the confusion of public affairs, and the vindictiveness of political factions. Such, at least, would be the meaning of a unanimous second reading according to ordinary precedents, but in our case it is scarcely safe to predict whether the bill is to become law, or to be mutilated, and finally strangled in committee. Whatever its fate may be, it is as well to note clearly what sort of reform it proposes, and how far it goes in the direction of rectifying the electoral inequalities which are the sole reasons assigned for invoking new legislation. The following classification presents a conspectus of the electorates as they are now, and as they will be under the new bill if it is permitted to become law.

Under Existing Act.

	No. of Electorates.	No. of Members.	No. of Voters.	Average No. of voters per member.
Electorates with—				
4 members	2	8	22,224	2,778
3 ditto	None	None	—	—
2 ditto	6	12	15,790	1,316
1 ditto	49	49	114,187	2,330
Gold-fields	3	3	23,200	7,733
University of Sydney	1	1	—	—
Total	61	73	175,407	2,403
Metropolis and suburbs	7	14	40,604	2,900
Country districts	54	59	134,803	2,285

Under New Bill.

	No. of Electorates.	No. of Members.	No. of Voters.	Average No. of voters per member.
Electorates with—				
4 members	2	8	20,608	2,576
3 ditto	2	6	7,992	1,332
2 ditto	23	46	64,863	1,414
1 ditto	41	41	61,508	1,500
Gold-fields	None	None	—	—
University of Sydney	1	1	—	—
Total	69	102	154,971	1,519
Metropolis and suburbs	11	20	43,328	2,166
Country districts	58	82	111,643	1,361

The total number of electors on the rolls is more by nearly six thousand than in the schedules to Sir John Robertson's bill, and that is far too large a number to be accounted for by the increase of voters in the short interval of a few months. The last bill gave three thousand voters fewer than the number returned in a Parliamentary paper as entitled to vote in 1875-6, after deducting the Gold-Fields, which are left out in both bills. What can be the reason for such sudden fluctuations? We are inclined to believe the enumerators are at fault, and amongst other reforms it would be well if the responsible authorities could introduce a better approximation to accuracy in collecting the lists. Six thousand voters represent the average number for four seats in Parliament—a larger amount of voting power than the most skilful electioneering agents could hope to manipulate if the preparation of the lists were left entirely in their hands. It will be seen that there are to be eight more constituencies, and twenty-nine more members than under the existing Act. But there will be eight fewer one-member electorates than now, and seventeen more double electorates, with experiments of the "three-cornered constituency" plan in the case of Liverpool Plains and Mudgee. Under the present Act the average number of voters per member is half as large again as under the new bill, and nearly two-thirds of the electors will have the power of voting for two or more members, for about one-fourth who have that power at present. In a two-member constituency the majority can always put in both their candidates, if they are well organized and sufficiently amenable to party discipline. But in this colony, however many contending factions there may be, there is very little party discipline outside trades unions and sectarian organizations, and in the closest contests scarcely half the number of voters who are on the rolls take the trouble to vote on either one side or the other. With such culpable apathy in regard to the franchise it matters little whether the electorates are large or small; the minority who do care to use their electoral power will be left to carry out their policy and return the Legislature. No reform bill can cure a public evil like that, and probably the cure will be the imminence of some great public disaster, or something that can irresistibly appeal to the national sentiments of the people. The average size of the present constituencies, large or small, is 2875, and of the new 2245. The new arrangement will be at least only a limited cure for localism, and if its framers intended to modify this evil of our political system, they have not gone far enough. There should have been more grouping and less subdivision. Against grouping, however, there is an invincible aversion, and we fear the only remedy for our intense localism will be found to be a gradual but very large increase of the population.

As both sides of the House appear to be agreed that the principal and almost only thing to be attempted is an approach towards equality of representation, the criterion of the bill must be its adequacy in meeting that demand. If so, there is justification for those who contend for its amendment in committee. Was it impossible to distribute the representation better than to assign two seats to the Hawkesbury with 996 votes each, and one to Goulburn, with 997 votes, while several others require nearly three thousand votes per member? Why should Mudgee have three seats for 3492 voters, and Northumberland two seats for 4250 voters? Anomalies of this kind are so numerous that we can only summarise their general effect. In those electorates which are smaller than the average, 78,000 voters have 59 seats assigned them, while the remaining 82,000 voters have only 43 seats. In five of the smallest constituencies 8148 electors can neutralise the votes of 20,608 electors in the two largest constituencies. The whole metropolis and its suburbs have but 20 seats for 43,328 voters, and sixteen country electorates can neutralise them completely with only 22,089 voters. The metropolitan districts gain only six seats out of the whole increase, even supposing North Cumberland to be a metropolitan suburb, which extends right away to Wiseman's Ferry, on the Hawkesbury, so as to swamp the votes of St. Leonards. Cannot a reform bill, the only reason for which is a reduction of inequalities in the representation, accomplish its purpose without such marked violations of that principle? Sir Henry Parkes, in moving the second reading, said that "as they receded from centres of population, they had considered the scattered state of the population, the difficulties in the way of the electors in recording their votes at an election, and many other difficulties which must attend persons so situated, and they had allotted a member to a much smaller quota of electors in sparsely populated districts than they would in a more densely populated district." This principle has been always recognised hitherto. But it is beginning to be doubtful whether the Constitution is not losing more than it gains by adherence to it. The country members have not been modest in the use of their privilege, and the extension of railways has brought all the considerable centres of population within easy reach of the Executive. If there are any electorates in this colony more free than others from that taint of localism, which is the bane of our political institutions, it is the centres of population whose votes are handicapped in the manner shown in the bill. They may be quite content that their virtue shall be its own reward, but they may, perhaps, be pardoned for refusing to pay so heavy an electoral penalty for their self-denial.

The most important items of warlike intelligence that have reached us during the last two or three days are that the Turkish army under Sulieman Pasha has been defeated at Karabunar, that the Government of Austria has asserted its objection to any new order of things being created without its co-operation, and has been summoned to deliberate as to the advisableness of mobilisation, and that another envoy has been dispatched to London and Vienna on behalf of the Turks. The defeat of Sulieman Pasha is something more than an additional proof that in Europe the Turks are finding themselves overmatched. We were told last week that the vanguard of the Russians had reached Kesanlik. Karabunar is on the direct line between Kesanlik and Adrianople. When the war began, Sulieman Pasha was stationed at the Herzegovina with 12,000 men to prevent another rising of the insurgents. From the Herzegovina Sulieman proceeded to Montenegro, where a short time ago he made another unsuccessful attempt to quell the brave mountaineers. We were told last week that the Turkish forces were withdrawn from Montenegro, and that Mehemet Ali had taken the place of Abdul Kerim in Bulgaria, while Sulieman Pasha had been appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces in Roumelia. On Monday last it was stated that Sulieman's army had reached Karabunar, to be defeated by the Russians. The appointment of Sulieman Pasha to the command in Roumelia was doubtless made with a view of preventing on the south side of the Balkans a repetition of the misfortunes of the north, and especially to prevent a Russian occupation of Adrianople. It is now seen that the first attempt of the new commander to check the advance of the Russians in the direction of Adrianople has proved as disastrous as the attempts made by his predecessors. Whether the Turks will be able to collect sufficient forces to offer a formidable resistance to the Russians at Adrianople remains to be seen; at present it would seem that the principal portions of the Turkish possessions in Europe are rapidly passing into the hands of the invader.

That this should excite the apprehensions of Austria is very natural. It is evident that there has been and still is an understanding between Austria and Russia. In every stage of the war hitherto, the authorities of St. Petersburg have consulted the interests or listened to the wishes of those of Vienna. It was held that a declaration of war on the part of Servia would be a menace to Austria, and any interference by Prince Milan has therefore been persistently discouraged by Russia. Further, when Austria remonstrated with Russia on the prohibition of the navigation of the Danube, the remonstrance was listened to. But there is sufficient to show that the understanding between Austria and Russia is founded on the express condition that the latter will confine herself to the task of bringing the Turk to terms, and that she will not attempt to settle the Eastern question single-handed, either by laying her hands on the Danubian Principalities or on Constantinople. Russia has declared most positively that she intends to see the Eastern question settled, but that she has no intention to do this without the aid of the Great Powers. She maintains that Turkey has refused to do justice to the Christian principalities without force, and that her object is to reduce Turkey to a position in which she will be obliged to accept the terms which she has so defiantly and persistently rejected. What Russia may consider a settlement of the Eastern question does not of course appear. It has been stated that she will not claim any Turkish territory in Europe for herself, but will be content with the autonomy of Bosnia and Bulgaria under Christian governors, and with the cession of the territory demanded by Montenegro. Whether this be the Russian programme or not, and whatever that programme may be, Russia has definitely promised that the interests of neutral Powers shall be respected, that there shall be fresh European negotiations in some shape or other before an attempt is made to alter the map of Europe, and that any settlement of the Eastern question shall be the result of the action of the Powers as well as of her own. Any disposition to violate this engagement will certainly be regarded with displeasure by Austria, and any overt movement in this direction will, doubtless, be a signal for the calling out of the Austrian troops. No other nation is so directly concerned in the fate of European-Turkey as Austria, and it is not for a moment likely that she will quietly look on if Russia exceeds the terms of the understanding which has hitherto existed between the three Emperors.

That Austria is as well able to harrass Russia now as she was in 1863 no one can doubt. But Austrian statesmen have two difficulties to grapple with. The first is created by their own internal antagonisms. The Austrian Empire is made up of Germans, Magyars, and Slavs. The sympathies of the Slavs are naturally on the side of the Panslavic cause. Further, the Slav element furnishes a very large number of the officers in the Austrian army. The Slavs of Austria number about sixteen millions, or nearly a half of the whole Empire. Thus a large social and military element in Austria is decidedly and enthusiastically on the side of Russia. But the majority of the politicians are either German or Magyar; and while the sympathies of the Slavs go with the Russians, those of the Germans and Magyars are to a large extent with the Turks. It is for this reason that during the Eastern negotiations Austria has so often played the part of Mr. Facing-both-ways. When the rebellion in the Herzegovina commenced, the Austrians encouraged it, but when it gathered strength they took the other side. The reason is simple enough. By the success of Turkey the interests of one-half of the Austrian Empire are promoted, while the interests of the other half are served by the success of Russia. The triumph of the cause which Russia is supposed to have at heart would, however, tend to a further alienation between the Slavs of Austria and the Magyars, and might thus be fatal to the security of the Austrian Empire. It is for this reason that the statesmen of Austria are beginning to realise the gravity of the situation in which they find themselves, and to prepare for any contingency that may arise out of Russia's going farther than was bargained for.

In addition to Austria's troubles at home, she has those which are created for her by the statesmen of United Germany. Hitherto Germany and Austria have acted in concert, and Prince Bismarck has given his assurance to Europe that the interests of the latter would be regarded as those of the former. But it will not be forgotten that when Germany has taken either side it has been that of Russia, and that the sympathies of the Court party at Berlin have been as strongly on the side of the Russians as those of the German people have been the other way. Germany, above all other nations, has throughout the Eastern negotiations of the last two years played a waiting game, and it is not without reason that Germany is said to hold the keys of the European position. Prince Bismarck is committed to nothing. If Austria attempts to save herself he can go with her and crush Russia, or with Russia, and thus, by crushing Austria, extend the conquests of Germany by securing the Germanic portions of Austria for the Germans, and leaving the rest for the Slavs. Whatever the reason for the mysterious reserve of German statesmen may be, the position of Austria, with the encroachments of Germany on the one side, and those of Russia on the other, is sufficiently serious to account for the hesitation and timidity which have marked the policy of Austria hitherto, and for the determination to which she is said to be arriving at last. The sending of an envoy to London and Vienna, on behalf of the Turks, is singularly out of harmony with the reported declaration of a war of the believer against the infidel, or of Mohammedanism against the world. The success of such an envoy is not likely to be great in London, whatever it may be in Vienna. The Porte has already declared that Great Britain shall not enter the Dardanelles unless she comes in the interest of Turkey, and both the Government and the people of Great Britain have asserted most unmistakably that this is what Great Britain will not do. In view of the events of the last few months there are three courses open to the British Government: It can use its forces to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, or to drive them out in the interest of Great Britain; it can confine itself to the defence of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar, and for the present at least trust to another European Council to determine what shall be done with Constantinople, or it can again declare war on behalf of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, as the Turks would like it to do. Whatever else Great Britain may do, she has pledged herself not to do the latter.

Supplementary Summary, via Suez.—A summary of news for transmission to the East and Europe, per P. and O. Company's steamer China, will be published in (to-morrow) Friday's *Herald*.

Supreme Court.—This Day, August 2, Jury Court: Hill v. Taylor, part heard. Master's Office at 10.30 a.m.: Campbell v. Campbell, for further time to file answer. At 11 a.m.: Lloyd and another v. Vickery and another, adjourned defendant's (Vickery) evidence.

District Court.—August Sittings.—The sittings for this month commence this (Thursday) morning with a list of 767 cases, No. 2570 to No. 3336. Those which are undefended will be disposed of as follows:—Thursday, 2nd: No. 2570 will be taken at 10 a.m., No. 2681 will not be taken before 11 a.m., No. 2791 will not be taken before 12 noon, No. 2899 will not be taken before 1 p.m., finishing with No. 2953. Friday, 3rd: No. 2954 will be taken at 10 a.m., No. 3064 will not be taken before 11 a.m., No. 3174 will not be taken before 12 noon, No. 3286 will not be taken before 1 p.m., finishing with No. 3336.

The Mail via Suez.—The mail steamer Tanjore sailed from Galle three days before contract time. She will probably reach Glenelg on the 15th instant, the same day that the next mail via San Francisco is due in Sydney.

New South Wales National Shipwreck Relief Society.—Yesterday afternoon a committee meeting of this society was held at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Paxton occupied the chair. It was stated that the society was progressing more favourably than could have been expected, and that the subscriptions promised amounted already to the sum of £1500, of which Mr. Paxton and Mr. Danger collected nearly £1300. It was determined to send subscription lists to many of the country banks, and the desirableness of appointing a collector to canvass the city for subscriptions was considered. In future the meetings of the society committee will be held weekly.

Presentation Engraving.—We have received a copy of a "presentation engraving" about to be issued here under the auspices of "the National Art Society." The subject is one full of interest, and is well treated. It represents a shepherd at the foot of the cross on Mount Calvary. He is surrounded by his flock, and gazing at the superscription which was placed over the Saviour. The body has been removed; a number of doves are hovering around the Cross, and one or two of them have settled on it. On the ground hard by is a serpent with bruised head. As an allegorical picture of merit it is likely to be acceptable to many whose tastes lie in this direction. It is from a painting by P. R. Morris. The engraver is Mr. H. Simmons.

Sugar.—A specimen of colonial-made sugar has been brought to this office by Mr. G. Wade. It is the produce of four or five year old China cane, grown on the Clarence River, and has been manufactured by Mr. William Taylor of Ulmarra. Previous to Mr. Taylor's converting the cane into sugar he offered it for sale, but it was not regarded with favour. It has, however, yielded a very fair sample of sugar.

South Sydney V. R. v. No. 5 Co. 1st Regiment.—A rifle match took place on Saturday last between eleven men of each of the above companies (usual conditions, five shots at each, 200, 500, and 600 yards range), in which the latter were victors by [illegible] points. The shooting of the South Sydney team was below their usual average, while that of their opponents was better than usual. The splendid scores (53) of Sergeant Rice, and (54) of Coloured-sergeant Gee deserve special mention. At the conclusion of the match, Corporal Scrutton apologised for the unavoidable absence of the officers of the company; briefly acknowledged the defeat of the team; and called for three cheers for the conquerors, which were heartily given. Lieutenant D'Arietta, in reply, regretted the absence of the officers of the South Sydney team, hoped that in the return match his company might still retain their laurels, and called for three cheers for the losing team, which were given in true British style. Of the eleven competitors on the side of No. 5 Company, there were only three under 40 points each; while on the side of the South Sydneys, seven of the scores were under 40. The total scores are—South Sydney, 413 points; No. 5 Company, 478 points.

Scottish Christianity.—The hall of the Temperance Hall was well filled last night to hear a lecture by the Rev. Dr. White, on Scottish Christianity, ancient and modern, having reference to the assertion of the Scottish pilgrims that Scotland was a faithful adherent of the Romish See till the Reformation. The Rev. Dr. Lang occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer to the meeting. The Rev. Dr. White, after some preliminary observations, said that he would, in contradiction to the audacious statement, proceed to show from history that Christianity was introduced into Scotland as early as the second century—that the Gospel was preached and great numbers were converted as early as A.D. 563, the King of the Picts being the first convert, and numbers of the people followed his example and threw away their idols—that the Scottish Church of the sixth century was a national and powerful Church, and sending out missionaries to the surrounding islands—that the Scottish Church not only had no connection whatever with the Romish Church, to which her constitution and her doctrines were most decidedly antagonistic—that Romish agents or missionaries obtained no footing in Great Britain until the latter end of the 6th or early in the 7th century—that the Scottish Church was the uncompromising foe to the Roman aggression, and quoted Bishop Anselm of the 8th century that the Scots would have no communion with "our people" until they had performed a quarantine of forty days—that Scotland was only gained by fraud and force after a severe struggle—that, although the Scottish Church was nominally extinguished, its principles survived and ever and anon asserted themselves in such a manner as to call forth severe repressive measures, even so late as the 15th century. Like a leaven the Scottish Reformation was so thorough that, when in 1540 an Act was passed requiring Popish priests to pack up and be off in twenty-four hours, not a single voice was raised to the contrary. Dr. White proceeded then upon these facts to comment upon the audacious statement of the pilgrims, and of the Pope's reply thereto regretting the preponderance of Presbyterianism in Scotland, and expressed his opinion that the existence of Presbyterianism is one of the strongest obstacles to the spread of the Papacy in Great Britain. The teeth of Behemoth are broken or soon an attempt would be made to reduce the preponderance of Presbyterianism in Scotland. The lecturer proceeded in eloquent terms to contrast the political, civil, and religious state of Scotland before the Reformation with that which has been brought about through, or as the result of the Reformation; and contrasted its state with conditions of countries in which Presbyterianism has no preponderance. "Long may they be blessed with a preponderance of Presbyterianism in Scotland!" Several passages in the course of the doctor's address elicited very warm applause; and on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie a vote of thanks was accorded by unanimous acclamation. A collection was taken up for the payment of expenses—any surplus to be appropriated to the purchase of Catechisms for the use of the Sunday-school. The chair was then taken by the Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., and a vote of thanks was adopted, on the motion of Dr. White, to the Rev. Dr. Lang for his kindness in presiding on the occasion. The rev. doctor acknowledged the compliment, and the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie dismissed the assembly.

Infirmary Items.—The following cases have been treated at the Sydney Infirmary:—George Phillis, 22, for injury to the shoulders; Patrick Owen, 48, for wound over the eye; John Wools and John Dugan, for diverse injuries; a man named Neill, in the employ of the Sydney Omnibus Company, for a broken leg; William Murphy, 25, for a scalp wound; Henry Hill, 44, for injury to the hand; and Sarah Stevenson, for severe hemorrhage or bleeding from the nose

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INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—It was announced that a meeting would be held last night at the Oxford Hotel, King-street, "of persons interested in the good name of New South Wales being maintained in connection with the above match." There was no meeting in consequence of the smallness of the attendance.

RIFLE MATCH.—3RD MIDDLESEX (ENGLAND) v. No. 5 Co. 1ST REGIMENT N. S. W.—Colour-sergeant D. Gee, during his recent visit to England, made arrangements for a match between the abovenamed corps, under the following conditions:—Ten men a-side, 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards; each to fire on its own range, on a day previously appointed, with the weapon with which it is armed. No. 5 Co. (Henry) fired on the 5th May, and was very fortunate in having a good shooting day. The 3rd Middlesex (Snider) fired on the 3rd June, and had to contend against most unfavourable weather. It will be seen by the appended score that No. 5 was the winner by 29 points:—3rd Middlesex: Lieutenant Sharp, 62; colour-sergeant Foskett, 48; sergeant Lewrie, 57; sergeant Mapple, 63; sergeant Proctor, 50; corporal Harvey, 39; private Adams, 60; private Evans, 63; private Hardcastle, 60; private Vere, 57: total, 559. No. 5 Co.: Lieutenant D'Arietta, 64; colour-sergeant Gee, 60; Q.-M. sergeant Foskett, 52; sergeant-major Marshall, 55; sergeant Rice, 65; corporal Hobbs, 56; private Lynch, 59; private Bushelle, 63; private Somerville, 51; private Neale, 63: total, 588.

NOVEL IDEA AS TO CITY ENDOWMENT.—A correspondent writes, suggesting that before all the valuable lands in Riverina shall have slipped away from the possession of the Government, half a million, or at least a quarter of a million, of acres of that land should be donated to the city of Sydney, to be held by it in perpetuity, and under the condition of none of the vast area being sold.

LECTURE ON QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Although the evening of the 30th ultimo was anything but inviting to people to leave their homes, yet a goodly number of those residing at Hunter's Hill found their way to the Congregational church in that neighbourhood to hear the Rev. Mr. Olley deliver his popular historical lecture on "Queen Elizabeth." At the close of his eloquent and highly instructive lecture, the rev. gentleman was warmly applauded. After an appeal on behalf of the organ fund, which was liberally responded to, and after hearty votes of thanks to the chairman (Mr. Wright) and the lecturer, the meeting was closed by the Rev. Mr. Olley pronouncing the benediction.

THE TURF.—Mr. Lang has arrived from Victoria, bringing with him The Deacon and The Pointer, who are expected to play a prominent part at the forthcoming meetings. Chester has been scratched for the Hawkesbury Guineas and the Great Metropolitan Stakes.

ROOKWOOD.—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BENNETT.—On Tuesday evening last, a handsome plated tea and coffee service, with salver, bearing the following inscription, were presented to Mr. Bennett, late stationmaster:—"Presented to Mr. C. Bennett on his leaving the Rookwood station and the railway service by a few friends who appreciate his efforts for the moral and social advancement of the district." After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Johnson, the presentation was made by Mr. Richard Peek, J.P., who briefly explained that the inscription fully expressed the feelings of the subscribers. It was not to mark their approval of the way in which Mr. Bennett had discharged his duties as stationmaster—all acknowledged that for carefulness, attention, and courtesy, nothing more could be desired—and he (Mr. Peek) believed the head of his department appreciated his merits as an officer. The object of this meeting and presentation was to mark their approval of Mr. Bennett as a man whose chief pleasure, during his residence in the district, had been to promote the happiness and wellbeing of all around him. Mr. T. F. Jackson said he heartily joined in the movement. As an old comrade of Mr. Bennett in the railway service, he could endorse all that had been said in his praise; he had known him for eight or nine years, and knew nothing but good of him. Mr. Bennett briefly and feelingly returned thanks for the handsome and quite unexpected present. After three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, and three for Rookwood, the National Anthem was sung, and the meeting terminated. About 200 persons were present.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A pleasant surprise (observes the *Ballarat Star*) has come to the unhappy holders of policies in the European Assurance Society, whose fortunes have for some time been in the limbo of law and liquidation. The surprise comes in the welcome form of cheques for four dividends declared by the liquidators upon the debts due on the society's policies. The dividends declared are 2s., 1s., and two of 9d., in the £, less premiums due on the policies, and they appear to be final, as the cheques are accompanied by a request that the policies be surrendered.

PIGEON FLYING.—The two last matches of the schedule for the Columbarian Club prize were flown last Saturday—one, the all-comers' match from Picton, a distance of 53 miles; the other for birds exclusively of the tumbling breed, from South Creek, a distance of twenty-nine miles. This schedule comprised ten matches, of various distances; the first, second, and third birds to receive points; the winner of most points to receive first prize, the next highest second prize in the all-comers' match. Most of the birds did remarkably good time, and last Saturday's fly was no exception to the rule. There were only five birds came to the scratch, the other six, which took part in the former matches, not having secured a sufficient number of points to give them a chance. The day was exceptionally fine, and the atmosphere clear. It was arranged that the birds should be tossed at quarter-hour intervals—the first to be let go at 1 p.m. A friend at Picton acted as starter. Most of the birds, having been well trained, started for home immediately on being released. The result of the race is as follows:—Mr. Marr's bird reached his home, at Petersham, in 45 minutes after being released; Mr. Wright's bird in 52 minutes, to Sydney; Mr. Johnson's bird third, and the other two shortly after—all doing good time. It may be mentioned that Mr. Crane and Mr. Johnson lost almost all chance of scoring a win in this match through the birds they had trained having been struck by hawks while doing the last fly previous to the race; they then had to fly untrained birds. Respecting the tumblers' match, from South Creek, Mr. Allerton's bird proved the best; he flew a win, doing the distance in 42 minutes; Mr. Marr's bird second, Mr. Musgrave's third. The result of the schedule is as follows in the all-comers' match:—Mr. Marr, first prize; Mr. Johnson, second. The prizes for the tumblers' match were awarded—Mr. Allerton, first prize; Mr. Marr, second.

ULTIMO CAMBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual dinner in connection with the above club took place on last Thursday evening, the 26th July, at Hook's Freemasons' Hotel, York-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. M'Coy, and the vice-chair by Mr. T. Field. After justice had been done to the good things provided, and the usual toasts had been proposed and responded to, the hon. secretary, Mr. S. Duncan, read his report of the doings of the club during the past season, which showed that the first eleven had played 28 matches during the season, winning 12, losing 7, and drawing 9; the second played 24 matches, winning 4, losing 14, and drawing 6. Trophies were then presented to Messrs. W. Hall, batting, first eleven; and J. Smith, bowling, first eleven; also to Messrs. J. Brown, batting; and a special trophy to H. Douglas, for his services with bat and ball during the season, for the second eleven. The chairman, on behalf of the club, presented Mr. S. Duncan with a very handsome and neat gold medal for his "untiring services as secretary." The singing of the National Anthem closed the meeting.

SYDNEY MERCANTILE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—A dinner was given on Tuesday evening, at Mr. Miller's new room, Pitt-street, by the members of the above society to the crew that represented them, and won the late gig-race against the Morton Dramatic Society. About thirty gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. G. Benson, president of the society. Among the guests invited were Mr. A. Scott, umpire, and Mr. W. Bull, starter for the race. After justice had been done to the good things supplied and served in first-class style by Mr. Miller, and the usual loyal toasts had been proposed by the chairman, Mr. Vesey proposed "Our guests," and said "the late contest was a race for a dinner, but the Morton crew having refused to pay the stakes according to the original conditions, owing to some private dispute between two individual members of the respective clubs, the members of the Mercantile had taken this method of marking their approval of the action of their crew in declining to accept terms that would have been derogatory to the position of the society." Mr. H. Lockrey responded at some length on behalf of the crew, and after several other toasts had been duly honoured, songs sung, and recitations given, the company separated, after passing a most enjoyable evening.

THE TROUBADOURS.—Last night the Troubadours entertainment at the Theatre Royal was announced as under Vice-regal patronage, his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency the Governor of South Australia, and the Hon. Lady Robinson and suite were present. The present programme will be continued only during the present week, as "Patchwork" will be replaced on Monday by a new entertainment, entitled "The Brook."

THE SACRED STANDARD OF THE PROPHET.

THIS sacred relic of Mahomet, the unfurling of which by the Sultan of Turkey during the present war between the Turks and the Russians it is feared will provoke a massacre of the Christians, came into the possession of the Sultans of Turkey in the reign of Selim I. (A.D. 1512-1520), after his conquest of Egypt, and on three or four occasions, in times of emergency, has been taken from the place where it is religiously kept and guarded, and unfurled at the head of the Ottoman troops, in whom and the Mussulman populace its appearance excites intense fervour and fanaticism. Fowler's "History of Turkey" thus describes it:—"The great spell with the Mahommedan troops, which has often led them to victory, and stilled the riotous turbulence of internal commotion when every other means had failed, was to unrol to them the 'Sandjak Sheriffe,' or standard of the Prophet. The Turks respect it as the first of Mahomet's flags. It is composed of muslins, which Scherny took off his turban to make a flag with when sent by the enemies of Mahomet to arrest or destroy the Prophet, who was then concealed in a grotto near Mecca. But he was so seduced by the persuasive discourse of the eloquent impostor that, from being one of his most enraged and cruel enemies, he became his most zealous partizan. This royal standard, with which Mahomet, from being simply a preacher, began his military apostolic career, is covered with another drapery, and with forty envelopes of taffeta—the whole is shut up in a case of green cloth. In the middle of these envelopes is a small copy of the Koran written by the hand of Omar, the silver key of the sanctuary of Kerbela which was presented by the Sheriffe of Mecca to Selim I., after the conquest of Egypt and Syria. It was then deposited in Damascus, the Pasha of which place, in his quality of Emir of the Pilgrims, caused it to be carried every year to Mecca at the head of the caravans of the holy cities; it was at length transported from Asia into Europe in the reign of Amurath III. to appease a dreadful insurrection of the Janissaries which menaced the life of the Sultan. With great care it is preserved in the Seraglio, and never brought out except when the Sultan or the Grand Vizier conducts in person the army against the enemies of the Empire."

The fears that have been expressed in the cable telegrams from England of a general massacre of Christians following the unfurling of the standard are not unfounded, for the work from which the above extract is taken continues:—"It is prohibited for anyone not professing the Mahommedan religion even to look upon the sacred standard, and the Mussulmans prostrate themselves before it. In 1869, the Internuncio of Austria, his wife, his children, and a numerous suite of distinguished Europeans were dreadfully outraged by the fanatical population for having dared to look upon the flag of Mahomet whilst it was being carried from the Seraglio to the head of the Ottoman army, who were marching against the Russians. The Ambassador made his complaint to the Porte, who caused some individual to be strangled: but the Court of Vienna, instead of demanding satisfaction for the insult shown to their ambassador, recalled him to teach him that he ought to pay greater respect to the established usages of Turkey."

Another writer describes the standard as follows: "The Sanjac Sherif, or Standard of Mahomet, which no unbeliever should look upon with impunity, is considered as the palladium of the Empire. In time of peace it is deposited in a kind of chapel within the Seraglio, and religiously guarded, together with the other relics of the prophet. When the Sultan in person, or the Grand Vizer, leads the armies against the enemies of the faith, the Sanjac Sherif is taken out of its shrine with great ceremony and many prayers, and carried to the camp, where a superb tent is erected for its reception, and forty officers, chosen from the Capigis, or chamberlains of the palace, are appointed to carry it by turns. It is placed under the protection of all the possessors of military fiefs, and more especially confided to the care of four regiments, which derive their name from the performance of this service." This writer adds that the sacred standard originally served as a curtain to the chamber door of Ayesha, the favourite of Mahomet. Dr. Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," says the standard is now enveloped in four coverings of green taffeta, enclosed in a case of green cloth. "The standard is twelve feet high, and the golden ornament (a closed hand) which surmounts it holds a copy of the Koran, written by the Calif Osman III. In times of peace, this banner is guarded in the hall of the 'noble vestment,' as the dress worn by the Prophet is styled. In the same hall are preserved the sacred teeth, the holy beard, the second stirrup, the sabre, and the bow of Mahomet."

Creasy's "History of the Ottoman Turks" explains more particularly than other accounts do the manner in which the standard came into the possession of the Turkish Sultans. "When Selim I. had conquered Egypt he found there Mohammed, the twelfth Caliph of the family of Abbas, and he induced him to solemnly transfer the Caliphate to the Ottoman Sultan and his successors. At the same time Selim took possession of the visible insignia of that high office which the Abbassides had retained—the sacred standard, the sword, and the mantle of the Prophet."

This gave the Sultan the position of Caliph, Vicar of the Prophet of God, Commander of the Faithful, and Supreme Imam of Islamism, and secured to him "dignity and authority not only over his own Mahometan subjects, but over all who profess the creed of Islam, whatever be their race and whatever be their country, except the Persians and those who hold the Shiite tenets."

The same writer states that it was in the reign of Mahomet III. (A.D. 1595—1603), who succeeded Amurath III., when the standard was first unfurled over a Turkish army. It was during the Hungarian war when "Mahomet III. left his capital for the frontier in the June of 1596 with pomp and state which recalled to some spectators the campaigns of the great Solyman. The Sultan's resolution to lead his armies had revived the martial spirit of the Ottomans, and the display of the Sacred Standard of the Prophet, which now, for the first time, was unfurled over a Turkish army, excited still more the fiery zeal of the true believers to combat against the enemies of Islam." This holy relic, the writer proceeds to say, "has been preserved by the Sultans as a treasure in extreme need, to be displayed only on great emergencies when it has become necessary to employ some extraordinary means to rouse the military spirit of the Ottomans, or to recall them to their religious allegiance to their Sultan as the Caliph and successor of the Prophet Mahomet, whose holy hands once bore that standard in battle." Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" mentions that the standard was carried in procession about 1768, and that several hundred Christians who ignorantly looked upon it were massacred by the Turkish population.

In 1826, when the renewed attempt of the then reigning Sultan to introduce into the Army European discipline and training was resisted by the Janissaries, and there was a furious insurrection, the Sultan, to put an end to the domination of the Janissaries, which had become intolerable "directed the Sacred Standard of the Prophet to be raised, and the zealous Mussulmans rushed from all quarters to range themselves under it." The result was that the Janissaries were totally exterminated, and massacred to a man, and the imperial throne was freed from the yoke which for a very long time they had held over it.

During the war between Turkey and Russia in 1828, the Sultan proceeded on the 26th September with the sacred standard to the camp of the Turkish army.

The zeal with which the Mussulmans flock to the standard, and their fanatical desire to massacre Christians, whenever the sacred flag is displayed, are explained by the manifesto issued by Mahomet at that period of his career when the sword was announced as the instrument of the Mahometan faith:—

"I, therefore, the last of the Prophets, am sent with the sword! Let those who promulgate my faith enter into no argument nor discussion, but slay all who refuse obedience to the law. Whoever fights for the true faith, whether he fall or conquer, will assuredly receive a glorious reward. The sword is the key of heaven and hell; all who draw it in the cause of the faith will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop shed of their blood, every peril or hardship endured by them, will be registered on high as more meritorious than even fasting or praying. If they fall in battle their sins will at once be blotted out, and they will be transported to Paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houris."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A paragraph from a London journal has been handed to us, which states that a member of the London police force named John Pegg, who joined the force in 1864, has summoned to the police court no less than 348 persons for cruelty to dumb animals. In 175 cases the animals were ordered to be killed, in 168 cases the defendants were fined, and only five were discharged. Pegg is said to be exceedingly cute in detecting horses suffering from sores and wounds, and has been more instrumental than any of his comrades in suppressing cruelty to animals.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Times, June 8.)

THE letter in this morning's outer sheet from our New South Wales correspondent gives an account of the financial position of the colony from which he writes, and the happy relations which exist there between revenue and expenditure. New South Wales, our correspondent tells us, has for the past year or two been the cause of envy to her neighbours. The state of things he describes may well excite the same sentiment among more distant and older nations than those about which he is speaking. The fortunate country has an income of some six millions, or, in other words, of about £10 per head of the population. It is derived in great part, not from the harsh, injurious methods of taxation which are found necessary elsewhere, but from the simple process of the sale of public lands. No other country in the world, says our correspondent truly enough, can show such a result. Of course, the objection may be made that the proceeds of public land sure capital and not income, and ought not, therefore, to be treated as a portion of the year's balance. The reply to this on the part of the New South Wales financiers may be twofold. They may claim the right of treating the money in question as income, and at the same time may declare that they do not exercise it. Land is not a commodity which can be sold out and out and shipped off elsewhere at the good will of the purchaser. It still remains, in a certain sense, the possession of the State which has parted with it. It will be occupied by new citizens, who will add by their labour to the sum of the national wealth, and will thus make the taxes more productive than before without any real or even nominal increase of the burden. The income of New South Wales is, moreover, as our correspondent's letter shows, spent very largely in public works which are at least intended to be reproductive. The construction of new railways and the maintenance by subsidy of lines of steamers are among the chief of these. The railways of New Wales are thus State property, and may be considered as some equivalent for the land which in some parts is sold to pay for them. The steamers have been not more costly than the railways, but a good deal less remunerative. The expense of keeping them going has resulted in a loss to New South Wales of nearly a quarter of a million sterling—a handsome contribution, our correspondent observes, to the steam fleet of the world. Of the New South Wales National Debt our correspondent tells us nothing explicit. His letter, however, contains hints here and there, that there is such a thing, and, further, that it has been growing in amount. We read of loans negotiated in England, and open loan accounts for various public works which bring in less than they cost. We are glad to see that an attempt is being made to get rid to some extent of these burdens; nor would it be easy to find any more fair and more profitable use that could be made of an unearned annual surplus. If New South Wales raises money at an average rate of a little less than 5 per cent,, and makes railways with it which yield a return of rather less than 4½ per cent., she may, perhaps, be acting wisely in the interest of the greater colony of the future, but the gift will be all the better appreciated if a receipted bill is handed down along with it. When public works do not pay their own way it is a little hard if posterity, which has had no voice in the doubtful transaction, is to be saddled with the expense. It is no objection to this principle that, if it were insisted on, it would put an end to a good many bubble schemes, both in New South Wales and elsewhere.

There is a great charm to be found in watching the growth of a young and thriving country like New South Wales. As we look back on the past, each statistical table brings new proof how rapid the rate of progress has been, and from what small beginnings the start has been made onwards. When we look to the future, there seems scarcely any point assignable as marking the limit which may be reached. The population of New South Wales does not yet amount to two for each square mile of territory. Her imports and exports are, in spite of free trade, not yet two-thirds of those of her protectionist neighbours to the south. The example of the United States shows us how very rapid national growth may be, and in what way powerful countries may come into being within the lifetime of a single man. Australia is in many ways not less well fitted than the North American continent to become the seat of a great Empire. She has made good progress already. Her vast ill-watered deserts are, indeed, not likely to be peopled at the same rate as the prairie lands of America; but we may at least expect that her long line of coast will be much more thickly occupied than at present, and that the fertile districts of the interior will be filled from the overflow. Within this space, however narrowed down, there is room for more than one centre of power. The duty of the present occupiers is to prepare the way for the more mighty race which will come after them, and which will grow only under the conditions, and will be brought necessarily under the influences, which their handful of ancestors have left behind. For people so situated, and with such important functions intrusted to them, there is very much to be learnt from the example of the United States. The advantage of union of some kind or other, not necessarily political, will be not the least useful lesson, and it is one which our Australian colonies have been somewhat backward hitherto in studying. The present prosperity of Australia, the recurrence of such budgets as our correspondent reports this morning, the absence of any such source of outlay as the disturbed, restless countries of the Old World are troubled with in the form of vast standing armies—all this reminds us of America, and especially of America as she was before the great civil war. Few of our youngest readers but will be old enough to remember the day when the difficulty with American revenue was to keep it down within the proper limits. The obstinately recurring surplus was a temptation to which the better class of American public men were not willing to be exposed, and at which the worst class caught greedily. A great part of the political immorality which has since infected high places in America may, beyond doubt, be traced correctly to the ease with which public money used in old days to come in, and to the corrupting methods which were too commonly resorted to in spending it. A good balance in the Exchequer is thus a danger against which it is well to provide in time. The strict policy we have advocated of paying debts first and spending money on national luxuries or national hobbies afterwards will at least serve to postpone the evil day. The future, we may hope, will know how to take care of itself. It might justly complain, however, if it were saddled at once with a debt of considerable amount, and with the facial habits of dealing with public money which are a bad enough inheritance in any case, but worst of all where they have been formed and fed upon borrowed riches.

There is one part of our correspondent's letter which has a special interest for this country, inasmuch as it conveys a warning which we should do well to take in time. The prospect, about which our correspondent speaks, of an increase of trade between Australia and America means clearly, in his view, a diminution of trade between Australia and England. If the United States manufacturers can really supply our present customers at Sydney with locomotive engines for £1000 less than we can, it is time indeed for us "to look to our laurels," and to the possibility of other loss besides, which may touch us even more tenderly. We have always admired the free-trade principles of New South Wales, and we must not complain now if we find them put in force against ourselves. Let the Australian purchaser go, by all means, to the best and cheapest market he can find. Our only surprise is that our own market is not the one to which he is thus drawn. Our manufacturers have, we are sure, a command at present of the needful means of attraction. Is it that they have supposed, somewhat rashly, that anything would do for Australia, and have accordingly sent over locomotives which they would have found unsalable at home? Or is it that the cost of making has been so raised by artificial trade restrictions that England is simply unable to compete with other countries which have far less original advantages than she has? We know the sort of way in which more than one department of trade has been thus banished from our shores, and has settled itself in new quarters, from which it may not prove easy to charm it back. We have heard threats, too, of American rivalry in iron, but we were scarcely prepared for so complete and so speedy a fulfilment of them as our correspondent's letter discloses. Let us hope while we can that the making of locomotive engines may not be added to the list of the trades we have driven away or lost by our own fault. We should be sorry to owe our hold upon it in New South Wales simply to the favour of the engineers who happen to be our own countrymen. It is a curious story our correspondent tells of the visit of New South Wales exhibitors to the United States, with the intention, of course, of recommending their own wares for sale, and of the pounce which has been made upon the visitors by the great eagle within reach of whose beak and claws their tempting wealth had been vaunted. "A country that is able to buy" is, however, a somewhat strange object for the United States manufacturers to have been looking for. Every country is able to buy in those parts of the world in which it is able to sell. If the Americans are restricted in their range of customers, they have only their own perversely protectionist system to blame for it.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE general monthly meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held in the society's rooms, Elizabeth-street, yesterday evening—Mr. Christopher Rolleston in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for, and declared duly elected members of the society:—Mr. James Henry, George-street; Mr. Andrew Cunningham, Queanbeyan; Mr. W. J. Weston, Union Club; Mr. Edward R. Fairfax, 177, Macquarie-street; Mr. Henry A. Perkins, Ocean-street, Woollahra; Professor T. T. Gurney, University of Sydney; Mr. William Clarke, E. S. and A. C. Bank, Pitt-street; Mr. James Paterson, Union Bank; Mr. G. Lee Lord, Woolloomooloo. Six new members were proposed.

The following donations were laid upon the table:—Annual Report of the Queensland Philosophical Society. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, vol. IX., presented by the institution. Meteorological Report, 1875; and Eleventh Annual Report of the Colonial Museum and Laboratory of New Zealand; Catalogue of the Stalked and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand; Transactions of the Manchester Geological Society. Journal of the Franklin Institute; Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria, 1876. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Verhandlungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Zoologisch—botanischen, Gesellschaft in Wein; Quarterly Journal of the Meteorological Society. Geological Survey of Victoria, report of progress; the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales; Proceedings of the Royal Society, London; Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. These publications were presented by the various societies. Water Analysis, the Sydney Directory, 1873, the Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain, the Sydney University Calendar, 1875-5, presented by Professor Liversidge; Geological Observations in South Australia, by Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, F.G.S., presented by the author; Melbourne Medical Record, from the publishers; the History of New Holland, published 1787, from Mr. Reginald Black; 40 vols. *Sydney Morning Herald* from 1862, ditto ditto for four years, unbound—presented by Mr. James Norton.

Mr. H. C. RUSSELL, B.A., F.R.A.S., moved the following resolution:—"That a committee be appointed for the purpose of suggesting how the sum of £500, voted by Parliament to aid in the erection of a permanent home for this society shall be obtained, and proposed that the committee consist of the following gentlemen—Mr. J. Mullens, Mr. A. S. Webster, Rev. W. Scott, M.A., Dr. Leibius, Professor Liversidge, and Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S.

Mr. W. G. MURRAY seconded the resolution, which was duly carried.

A paper was then read by Mr. W. A. DIXSON, F.C.S., "On the new method of extracting gold, silver, and other metals, from pyrites."

Mr. H. C. RUSSELL exhibited a new form of Crookes's radiometer, made by Hicks, of London; and Mr. Trebeck exhibited two fine specimens of columnar sandstone from Lane Cove.

The meeting terminated about half-past 9 o'clock.

NEW SOUTH WALES HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above society was held last night at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Owing to the unsettled appearance of the weather there was but a small attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. Cocks. There was a good show of pansies, pot plants, and cut flowers. Mr. Graham offered a fine silver cup, valued at £5 5s., as a prize for pot-grown camellias, to be shown at the meeting of July of next year. The following were the exhibits:—

Mr. H. Piper, gardener to Hon. H. Moore, M.L.C., exhibited a specimen plant of Œchmea Welbankii, in full flower. The exhibit was considered a well-grown specimen.

Messrs. Saxby and Son, florists, of Botany, exhibited a splendid collection of twenty-four varieties of pansies. These were remarkable for beauty and variation of colour. They consisted of Selfs and Belgian Fancy.

Mr. R. Walker exhibited a sample of his wool work. The exhibit consisted of a wreath of snowflakes encircling a portrait.

Messrs. J. W. Gelding exhibited specimen plants of Pandanus Veitchii, variegated yucca, a collection of cinerarias, a tray of native flowers, and two stands of camellias and miscellaneous hardy flowers.

Messrs. J. Graham and Co.—List of Flowers: Astrapea Wallichii, Arbutus, Dombeya Masterail, Daphne Indica, Bignonia venusta, Bougainvillia glabra, Berberis, Euphorbia jacquinifolia, Magnolia conspicua, Buddlea, Fuchsia syringifolia, Hardenbergia.

THE HILL END GOLD MINES

WE are indebted to the Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Minister for Mines, for the following copy of a letter from Mr. W. H. J. Slee, Inspector of Mines, to the Under Secretary for Mines, on the late discovery in the Star of Peace claim:—

"In my letter of the 28th ultimo, I mentioned amongst other matters, that a slight improvement had taken place in the yield of the Hill End gold mines, but that such improvements could not be considered as being of a permanent character, although I fully expected to be able to report such to be the case before the end of this year in several mines north of Hermann's G. M. Co., including the Crown Prince Cornishmen's, and other companies. I also stated that my hopes were centred in the Star of Peace and Carroll and Beard's, as the former was near, and the latter over 700 feet deep, and still sinking, with every probability of success, because should these mines strike payable gold, a new era in deep quartz mining would be opened up in the Western districts; but at the date of my last letter I hardly expected to be able to report such great improvements within a month as it is now my pleasing duty to chronicle.

"On Saturday, the 21st July, it was reported to me that payable gold had been struck in the Star of Peace, and specimens alleged to have been taken from the 690-feet level were shown me at the company's office; but I thought it my duty on behalf of the Government and the public not to take everything for granted, but to prove the value of this alleged discovery by actual observation, especially as I had visited the underground workings of this mine only a few days previously.

"I therefore do myself the honour in forwarding to you such particulars of this discovery as could be gathered by the thorough actual observations below ground.

"Through the courtesy of the general manager, Captain Higgins, and two of the Sydney directors of the Star of Peace, it was arranged that the men should keep sinking alongside of the vein until noon on Thursday, the 26th instant, and that the vein should then be shot down in my presence, and that of any mining manager I might choose to invite, so as to prevent salting, or the public being gulled otherwise.

"On Thursday noon I descended the ladders to the lowest level in the Star of Peace shaft, and was afterwards followed by Captain Higgins, two Sydney directors of the Star of Peace, and the mining managers of the Star of Peace, Paxton's, Fisher and Beard's, Monte Christo, Beyers and Holtermann's, and Carroll and Beard's G. M. Co.'s mines.

"Everything being cleared away, two three-feet holes (blasts) were fired, after which the above-named representatives examined the quartz shot down, also the character of the vein, and the general feature of the country below. Although opinions differed as to its probable yield, all considered the quartz looked payable, and the vein had the appearance of permanency.

"I have thus fully gone into detail, so as to show that this inspection was made in the interest of the colony at large, and in as public a manner as possible, considering all circumstances.

"The vein in which the gold is at present obtained is the overhanging wall vein with an underlay of about one foot nine inches to the fathom towards the east, and a few feet east of the Star of the Peace vein. This vein carried no gold at the higher levels, but at about the 675-feet level a break occurs towards the west (the only western break at present discovered on Hawkins Hill, although often found in other districts). The country about this level seems greatly disturbed, and it is here where the first appearance of gold becomes visible in the overhanging wall vein.

"Hitherto the Star of Peace vein always carried the gold. I therefore beg again to reiterate my assertions to the important fact that when veins or channels run parallel with one another, the gold will often be found first in one vein and then in another, having barren and gold-bearing parts alternately; therefore a mine should not be condemned as worthless until all the parallel-running veins have been tried at different levels.

"At present the newly-struck shoot of gold in the Star of Peace strikes from south to north, and dips about eight inches to the foot. Gold can be seen in the south end of the shaft, fully four feet in height, and running to a point towards north about six feet. The vein averages eight inches of thickness, and in my opinion (being disinterested) it has the appearance of permanency, and would yield about four (4) oz. of gold per ton, although separate specimens could be taken which would yield double the amount; but I allude to actual crushing, especially as the gold at present visible shows on the foot wall vein side, and not right through the vein; due allowance must be made where the whole thickness of vein is taking for crushing purposes. Another month must necessarily elapse before a calculation can be made with certainty as to its real value, and permanency.

"Even in its present vague state, the discovery is of the utmost importance for the colony of New South Wales, as it shows that our gold mines are only in their infancy, are only scratched over on the higher levels, and require developing; also, that payable gold is now obtainable at the depth of 800 feet on Adelong in the southern, and 700 feet on Hill End in the western gold-fields of New South Wales."

ROYAL Browns, Slate Hollands, Forfars, Flannels, Blankets, Woollens, Dress Materials, &c., just received ex Cairnsmore and Gilroy.—Chas. Moore and Co. beg to call the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others to their unreserved auction sale of the above-named goods, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(From the Bankers' Magazine.)

THE annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on the 18th May, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street; Mr. Fane De Salis presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary (Mr. W. M. Young), the report and the accounts were taken as read. The accounts showed that the net profits for the year amounted to £83,137, and the report recommended that, out of the year's profits, the sum of £3000 be carried to the colonial building fund, in order to be applied towards the reduction of the bank premises account, and that a dividend after the rate of 8 per cent. be declared, leaving a balance of £9513 9s. 11d. to be carried forward.

The chairman said that before moving the adoption of the report he would ask their permission to make a few remarks on the bank's operations during the past year. Commencing with the accounts, it was gratifying to find that the balance-sheet of the present year compared favourably with that of the past. It disclosed the following results:—The profits of last year were £79,719, while those of this year were £83,137, exhibiting a difference of £3418 in favour of the present year; but in point of fact this difference was greater, because last year their Victorian note circulation had been altogether free from taxation, but this year the Parliament of Victoria had imposed a tax on it to the extent of £2700, thus reducing *pro tanto* the profits of this year, which, if compared with those of the past, they really exceeded by £6118 in lieu of £3418. These results were satisfactory when it was remembered that the past year had been in no way favourable to banking, for he need not remind them they had passed through a period of unusually severe stagnation in trade, accompanied by exceptionally low rates of interest which had necessarily tended to reduce the bank's profits in London. On the other hand, in the colonies they had not had the same great disadvantages to contend with. There, business had not been depressed to the same extent as in Europe, consequently there had been a better demand for money, and there had also been an absence of that extreme competition which, as reported to them at the last annual meeting, had been productive of so much disadvantage to all the banks established in Australia. Under these favouring influences their profits had increased and the bank's business had continued to extend itself, as was proved by the fact that their deposits and discounts exhibited a considerable increase. Their position was as follows:—Their deposits in 1875 amounted to £1,663,552, but at the close of 1876 they stood at £2,109,524, showing an increase £445,972. Their discounts and other advances in 1875 were £2,054,382, but in 1876 they had reached £2,575,286, thus exhibiting an increase of £520,904. These gratifying facts not only testified to the progressive character of the increase in the bank's business, but they reflected also credit on the exertions of their colonial staff, and spoke of the zeal and great ability with which their affairs in the colonies were administered by the bank's esteemed representative, Mr. Brett. It would be observed that the report recommended £3000 should be applied out of the year's profits in reduction of the cost of their bank premises, upon which point a few words of explanation might be desirable. The term "bank premises" represented twenty-three banking houses built or acquired by them for the conduct of the business of their various branches, and these stood in the books at the sum of £149,895. With a view to preclude too large a portion of the bank's capital being locked up in bricks and mortar, and also to ensure that their house property should stand in the books rather below than above its realisable market value, they had on several previous occasions, in conformity with the practice adopted by other banks, written off from it sums aggregating together £36,000, and now after some correspondence on the subject with Mr. Brett, by whose views on this matter they were naturally much guided, they proposed writing off a further sum of £3000, a course of which the policy and prudence was obvious, and would doubtless have their cordial approval. A few words on matters prominently affecting the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, with which they were so closely connected, and upon whose prosperity their business was based—as illustrating the working of the year, would no doubt be of interest to them. Both colonies during the past year had had much to contend with. It was true, the price of their staple produce, wool, had been fairly maintained, but the seasons had not been favourable either to their pastoral or agricultural interests. They had been visited by a drought of nine months' duration, which had not yielded till the autumn of 1876—a date, which in the southern hemisphere where the seasons occurred at periods of the year opposed to those of Europe, would be represented by last April here, when rain had fallen, but too late to allow of a growth of grass springing up sufficient to carry the stock through the winter. Hence numbers of sheep, as well as cattle, which a competent authority put as high as six million of sheep, and half-a-million of cattle, had perished from insufficient food. It was satisfactory to find that these losses, in lieu of discouraging the settlers, had evoked in them that Anglo-Saxon readiness to meet all emergencies which had so often manifested itself in the Australian character. Having suffered severely from want of water, many station owners had applied themselves to securing a permanent water supply by constructing reservoirs and damming back creeks. This was rendered an easy matter by the large rainfall of the colonies, which averaged 35 inches, being far in excess of the rainfall of Europe, and by these means many stations which had sustained large losses of stock from the late drought might now be viewed as safe from the effects of similar visitations. One of the most marked features in the history of the past year was the evidence it afforded of the continued decrease in the gold yield of the colonies, a fact which had an extended interest as bearing on the value of the great circulating medium of the world. It was not so long ago since writers on currency and finance had expressed fears that there would be so great an over-production of gold that its value must decline; these fears, however, recent Australian gold statistics were calculated to dispel. The last Blue-book published by the Government of Victoria showed that the gold yield for 1875 was £4,335,292, while that of 1876 was only £3,749,040, exhibiting a decrease of £486,252. Another official document published by the same colony brought out the progressive character of the decrease in stronger relief, for it showed that in 1856 the gold yield was £6,146,324, and that the number of men engaged in raising it was 73,479, while in 1876 the gold yield had declined to £3,749,010, employing only 41,564 men. He would not trouble them with the gold statistics of the other gold-producing colonies: it would be sufficient to say that although Queensland maintained its yield the gold produced by New South Wales and New Zealand last year exhibited a decrease of about £100,000 each. This diminution in the production of a considerable export was a noteworthy feature in the history of the colonies. It would undoubtedly to some extent affect the exchanges, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it would seriously prejudice Australian interests, inasmuch as the labour and capital not required for gold raising would speedily find its way into other equally profitable and productive occupations. The cause of the diminished yield was not far to seek, it was mainly due to alluvial gold mining having ceased to be as profitable or productive as in former times, and having, therefore, in great measure been superseded by the more certain industry of gold quartz mining now prosecuted in many parts of Australia with much energy and success. He might add that gold quartz veins were so extensively distributed all over Australia, it was clear that, although not produced in such quantities as heretofore, gold must constitute for centuries to come an important article of Australian export (Hear, hear.) Much interest having been evinced by some proprietors on the subject of the export of meat from Australia, he might state that, according to the most recent advices, the steamship Northam had been chartered to bring over the first experimental cargo, which would consist of three hundred tons of refrigerated meat. £27,000 had been subscribed by several large stock owners to make the experiment, and the Northam might be expected to arrive very shortly. After expressing his readiness to answer any inquiries, the chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The motion, having been seconded by Dr. Beattie, was unanimously adopted.

Upon the motion of Mr. Kershaw, seconded by Mr. T. D. Edwardes, jun., the retiring directors were re-elected.

Mr. W. Westgarth moved, and General De Salis, C.B., seconded the re-election of Mr. J. Q. Henriques as auditor, which was carried, and Mr. W. Body was also elected an auditor in the place of Mr. Fitzgerald, retired.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the directors, the chairman, after acknowledging the compliment in suitable terms, said he would now ask them to join the Board in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Brett and the other members of the colonial staff for their exertions during the past year. Mr. Brett was not only an able officer, but he brought his whole mind and talents to the task of promoting the bank's interests, and, zealously supported as he was by the colonial staff, it was thus that the considerable extension of the bank's business, to which he had drawn their attention, had been secured.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. C. G. Barnett (a director), was adopted unanimously, and the proceedings closed with a warm vote of thanks to the chairman.

SANDS'S MONTHLY DIARY.—We have received copies of this useful little book for August, and we notice that, in addition to other useful information, it contains the railway tables corrected up to date.

CATTLE-STEALING AT BURROWA.—For months past (says the *Yass Courier*) the system of cattle-stealing has been increasing to such an extent that few persons could trust a fat beast into a paddock at all remote from their homes. Frogmoor and its vicinity have of late been the scene of the greatest plunder in the cattle-stealing line, probably owing to its unprotected condition; and so far did the system reach that the dressed carcases were actually removed from the slaughter-yard. A wholesale depredation of this kind took place some weeks ago in the stealing of ten head of fat cattle, the property of Mr. H. O'Leary, Frogmoor, from the paddocks of Mr. Badgery, Breakfast Creek. Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Badgery took the matter in hand, and so cleverly have they performed their task of searching and inquiring that they are almost certain of having alighted on a portion of the plant. A young man, named Thomas Maloney, has been arrested and lodged in the lockup on suspicion of being concerned in the stealing of the cattle of Mr. O'Leary, and the arrest has caused considerable astonishment, the young man being in good circumstances and only lately married.

PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Geological Magazine for April.)

PROFESSOR L. G. DE KONINCK ON THE PALÆOZOIC FOSSILS OF NEW SOUTH WALES ["RECHERCHES SUR LES FOSSILES PALÉOZOIC DE LA NOUVELLE-GALLES DU SUD (AUSTRALIE)"]. Reprinted from the *Mémoires de la Société Royal des Sciences de Liége*, 2eme. serie, t. vi. (1876), 140 pp. 8vo and 4 quarto plates.

IN this important memoir Professor de Koninck describes a portion of the Silurian and Devonian species which have been collected by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S., in New South Wales during thirty years of scientific labours in the colony. The following paragraph of the introduction hints somewhat obscurely at the reasons which induced Mr. Clarke to send his fossils so far to be named, and perhaps demands fuller explanation. Professor de Koninck says: "Mr. Clarke, in communicating to me the Palæozoic fossils gathered by his care in New South Wales, wished to check his own observations and to confirm their accuracy."

No one could have set about the work of determining the species represented in Mr. Clarke's collection with more zeal or learning that the great Belgian palæontologist.

Fifty-nine Silurian species are enumerated and described. Of these, twenty-seven are referred to the Ludlow horizon, and the remaining thirty-two to the Upper Llandovery, the greater number of the former consisting of corals and crustacea, and the latter almost exclusively of mollusca and crustacea. No graptolites are recorded from New South Wales, although they are common in Victoria (=Bala Beds according to Professor M'Coy and M. Etheridge, jun.).

Thirteen species are described as new, but here, as in the case of the thirty new Devonian forms described, they all belong to European or American genera, of which closely-allied species are known.

The Upper Silurian fauna here described, therefore, is strictly analogous to those of Europe and America, and is not even sensibly distinguished from them by such minor characters as size or other individual peculiarities of local value. Moreover, the beds which contain the Upper Llandovery fossils are chiefly argillaceous, whilst the overlying Ludlovian forms occur in hard reddish quartzites and in white or greyish limestone.

The Devonian species described are eighty-one in number, of which only five are considered as Upper Devonian. These are:—Strophalosia productoides, Murch.; Chonetes coronata, Conr.; Rhynchonella pleurodon, Phill.; Spirifer disjunctus, Sow.; and Aviculopecten Clarkei, de Kon.

Here, again, we find that, with four exceptions only, every one of these New South Wales Devonian fossils belong or are closely allied to European or American species of the same age. The exceptions are described by Professor De Koninck under the following names:—Archæocyathus (?) Clarkei, Billingsia alveolaris (this genus is transitional betweed Aulopora and Syringapora). Niso (?) Darwinii (this is the first record of a representative of this genus from rocks older than Tertiary), Michelinia striatula (a Buccinid shell somewhat allied to Columbella, and represented by one specimen only).

The Carboniferous species are not included in the present memoir, but the writer states that their enumeration will carry out the law which he has shown holds with regard to Devonian and Silurian forms. The New South Wales Carboniferous fauna will not be found to differ in any marked degree from those of America and Europe. This is but a confirmation of what we had been led to expect from the work of identification begun by Rev. W. B. Clarke himself, Professor M'Coy, Messrs. Salwyn, Salter, and R. Etheridge; but it is impossible to overrate the interest of the subject both to geologists and biologists.

G. A. L.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—What is the use of having good laws made if they are inefficiently carried out? A much worse law, better carried out, would secure better results.

Before trying to alter a law, would it not be better to try what could be done by carrying it out with vigour, and to the utmost that means will allow?

Amongst the laws not carried out—considering the number of years it has been in force—is the Public Schools Act. The Legislature have liberally voted money when asked, yet the results aimed at by the Legislature have not been attained; and why not? Sufficient accommodation has not been provided, buildings have not been pushed on with energy, and have even been suffered to decay before our eyes.

Much as the members of the Council are respected individually, and by none more so than by the writer, yet they have failed in spreading public education throughout the colony.

A Board is good to devise, or deliberate, or make regulations. The regulation and discipline in the schools are excellent, also the inspection and teaching. As an executive body, the Board is unable to master the details necessary for putting up and keeping buildings in repair,—the condition of some of the buildings and appurtenances is very bad. The Board, not being responsible, if remonstrated with, or threatened with control by the Executive, have only to threaten to resign.

The remedy would be to have a Minister for Education, responsible to Parliament for the efficiency and proper work of the department—who would have to build schools as directed, and where most wanted, and in accordance with the advance of population.

It is not to be expected that a number of gentlemen, irresponsible and unpaid, who all have heavy business to attend to of their own, can give enough time to manage so much detail in the three or four hours a week the Board sits, even if they all attended that time, and did not "like the guests at the marriage feast," often plead some excuse. The very correspondence would take nearly that time to read. If all power is left in the hands of one member of the Board, it amounts to having an irresponsible instead of a responsible Minister, to the great detriment of the cause.

Much time and labour might be saved by having fixed plans for schools, according to size, with printed specifications ready, which might be modified according to position or as experience pointed out.

In some places, owing to the delay, fresh Denominational schools have been built; thus rendering the ultimate settlement of the question of "secular public instruction" more difficult by creating fresh interests.

The great question of modern days is whether people shall learn in order to enable them to think and learn for themselves, or whether they shall learn to think only in accordance with the views of others. In a country where the suffrage is universal, it is evident the first method must be employed if the country is to be properly governed by the coming generation; and that the only way to attain it is by carrying out with vigour a well-devised system of secular public instruction, under the control of a Minister directly responsible to Parliament.

Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

July 27.

NEW MANDARIN ORANGE.—We have received a very fine specimen of *citrus caprera*, grown in the orchard of Mr. Squire W. Pye, of Parramatta. The peculiarity of this fruit is that it is grown upon a prickly orange tree, with large leaves. The orange is of a fine luscious flavour, and has a very thin smooth skin. Considering that the climate and soil of the colony are so favourable for the growth of oranges, it is somewhat surprising that more attention is not paid to the production of new varieties. Plants of this particular orange are to be seen at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s premises, Pitt-street.

MELANCHOLY POSITION OF THE FAMILY OF A FRENCH DEPORTE.—In the Melbourne *Argus* of Monday there is an appeal from a Madame Calvet, lately arrived from New Caledonia, for funds to enable her to obtain a passage for herself and two of her brother's children, the latter being a political convict at Noumea. The circumstances connected with the case, as related by the *Argus* in commenting on the letter, are very sad, indeed. "Elsewhere (says that journal) will be found a letter from Madame Calvet, who has recently arrived from New Caledonia, with the two children, aged 11 and 9, of a political déporté who lost his wife by death in that island. Madame Calvet spent many years of her life in the service of her fellow-creatures, as a voluntary hospital nurse, in connection with the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires. In the prosecution of her benevolent endeavours she has followed the armies of her country to the Crimea, to Italy, to Syria, and to Mexico; and has received several medals in recognition of her devotedness to the cause of the wounded and the suffering. Having gone out to New Caledonia for the purpose of joining her brother, who is an officer of the French marines, her sympathies were warmly excited on behalf of the two motherless children whom she wishes to take with her to Paris, where she will intercede with the Government in order to obtain a remission of their father's sentence. There are circumstances which would have rendered their further stay in the penal settlement full of peril to themselves, and of anguish to their father, the youngest child having already been the victim of an outrage too horrible for description. Under these circumstances, and after having exhausted all her own resources, and sacrificed her very trinkets to enable her to bring the children to Melbourne, Madame Calvet appeals to the public to supply her with the means of paying her own passage and that of the two motherless children to Europe. We have satisfied ourselves of the accuracy of the statements contained in this lady's letter."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold in packets and tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb., labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London."—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

WEDNESDAY.

A miner named Thomas Hibberd was killed in the Waratah colliery tunnels last evening by a fall of stone while stripping the "fault" in a pillar. He leaves a large family.

The ship Nereus, eighty-eight days out, from Newport, Monmouthshire, arrived off the port at 5 o'clock this evening, with cargo. She will not be towed in until morning.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

A party of working-miners have made an offer to the directors of the Mount Perry copper mine, to take the mine on tribute for two years, and give them 20 per cent.

SAILED.—Alexandra (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Government last night carried their railway proposals by a large majority.

The Mining on Private Property Bill provides that the Minister shall treat directly with the owner of the property, and that, failing agreement, an appeal shall be made to a Court of Mines.

It is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill proposing that in future ministers of religion should not be disqualified for election, provided that no person should act as a minister while a member of Parliament.

The Government intends to introduce a bill providing for the arrest, in this colony, of husbands who desert their wives in other colonies, and will ask the co-operation of the other colonies.

A numerous and influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, Shipowners' Association, and merchants, interviewed the Commissioner of Customs to-day on the question of Customs overtime charges and other matters. They asked for the use of the Customs officers for eight working hours, which request was complied with by the Commissioner, who promised to consider the question of the abolition of night charges.

The Elections Committee will not give a decision as to whether Mr. Mason, the petitioner, should have the Gippsland seat until Tuesday.

It was mentioned in the Assembly that a survey was being made for the Oakleigh line, within 165 feet of Government House, where there was to be a cutting 30 feet deep. Mr. Berry said the Government was quite unaware of it, and never authorised the line to follow that direction. He promised that the proposed line should cause as little disfigurement to the Botanical Gardens as possible, and should not go near Government House.

A splendid meteor appeared in the north-western sky about 11 o'clock last night.

There is considerable inquiry for flour, fifteen guineas has been refused. A Mauritius telegram, dated July 19, states that the shipments of sugar for the colonies amount to 1500 tons; good browns are quoted at 6 dollars 50 cents; yellow crystals, 8 dollars 10 cents; white, 7 dollars 5 cents; freight, 30s. The sugar-making is retarded by wet weather.

The Adelphoi, barque, from Newcastle, went aground on the knoll, near Swan Spit Lighthouse. She was got off without assistance.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Firefly, brig, Elliott, brig, Sarah Ann, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Omeo (s.), for Newcastle; at 6 Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

The debate on the financial statement commenced last night, when Mr. Fysh moved that the House had no confidence in the present Administration. The Ministerialists, being in a minority, talked against time, and when the Oppositionists retired to the refreshment room, the bell was cut so that when attention was called to the state of the House, no quorum was obtained, and thus Ministers secured a temporary victory.

Captain Griffiths, of the barque Onward, has been committed for trial for the murder of a seaman named Black. Heavy bail has been allowed.

A quartz reef has been discovered at West Tamar, which, with primitive appliances, is yielding over 1½ oz. to the ton.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The *S. A. Register* shows that, including an expended balance, there was an actual deficit on July 1st of this year of £43,000, instead of a surplus.

Mr. Emmet denies that he attempted to commit suicide, and says he only went into the water for a bath.

At a meeting of shearers it was decided that no shearers shall accept less than £1 per hundred.

The Adelaide Steam Tug Company show a profit of £2000 for the half-year.

The Treasurer expects £45,000 increase in Customs' receipts next year, and an increase in the land rates of nearly £100,000.

Mr. Mann has given notice in the Assembly of his intention to ask, to-morrow, what course the Government intend to pursue in consequence of the vote passed against Sir H. Ayers.

Mr. Hawker's motion for 1000 extra rifles has been postponed to enable the Government to communicate with Sir William Jervois.

The Government have informed the Philosophical Society that they have no present intention of undertaking a geological survey of the colony.

Professor Tate has discovered several glacial surfaces on cliffs near Brighton.

NEW ZEALAND.

[BY CABLE.]

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.

The P. M. Co.'s steamship Zealandia left Auckland to-day, for San Francisco, with sixty-four passengers. The Rotorua (s.) also left to-day for Sydney, with forty-six passengers.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11, Boots, Shoes; on the Grafton Wharf, at , Kauri Sawn Pine.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Flannels, Blankets, Woollens, Dress Materials, &c.

BOWDEN AND MILLS.—At Darcey Hey, Castle Hill, at 11, Cattle, Horses, Household Furniture and Effects, Books, &c.

W. PRITCHARD.—At his Rooms, at 11, Cottage and Land, North Shore; Cottage and Land, Surry Hills; Land and Walls of a House; Houses, Cook's River; Cottages, Redfern; Land, Newtown, Marrickville, North Kingston, Ryde, Gladesville, Tempe, Balmain.

G. KISS.—At Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12, Horses.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep, &c.; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2.30, Fat Sheep.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush Yards, at 11, Fat Sheep.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, AND BADGERY.—At Homebush, at 11, at Cattle and Sheep; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 2, Calves and Sheep.

A. MOORE AND CO.—On the premises, Newtown Road, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, &c.

R. BRECKENRIDGE.—At the Ship Inn, Newcastle, at 11, Plant, Machinery, Dwelling-house, Store, &c.

MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep.

DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.; at 2, Boots, Watches, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Stationery, Books, Albums, &c.

W. INGLIS.—At his Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 12, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 1, Fat Cows; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Lambs, &c.; at 12.30, Milch Cows.

W. NIXON AND CO.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood.

W. TINDALE.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood.

DENT AND HOSKIN.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood, &c.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Darling Harbour, at 10, Wood.

E. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At 58, Liverpool-street, at 10.30, Household Furniture and Effects; on the premises, Botany Road, Redfern, at 2, Engineer's Tools, Furniture, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	810	9	9
Wine (still)	60	13	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	298	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	167	0	0
Tea	154	9	6
Coffee and chicory	55	7	3
Sugar (refined)	22	12	1
—— (unrefined)	856	12	7
Opium	47	9	5
Rice	80	16	8
Dried fruits	70	15	10
Nuts	4	13	4
Malt	13	10	0
Hops	133	5	6
Specific duty	1175	3	9
Pilotage	12	10	0
Harbour and light dues	1	19	6
Total	£3979	4	10

No transactions were reported in the Stock and Share market to-day.

The Import markets were so dull that some of the larger houses gave a half-holiday to their employees. There was a little inquiry for trade lines of brandy; holders of Martell's and Hennessy's asking 9s. 3d. for limited quantities. Breadstuffs steady at 8s. to 8s. 2d. for wheat; £18 10s. to £19 10s. for flour. The cargo of Mauritius sugar just arrived was offered by auction at Mr. Threlkeld's rooms, this morning; but, although the imports from that quarter have been so small this year, the trade were not disposed to pay importers' values, and little business was done. Some Queensland sugars sold at £35 10s. to £37 2s. 6d.

Sales of leather were held to-day by Messrs. Mort and Co., Mr. Barker, Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, and Mr. Bridge. An average quantity was offered, and there was a little more demand, but no improvement on the quotations realised last week. Sole brought from 8½d. to 10d.; damaged, 6½d. to 8d.; harness, 10d. to 14d.; kip, 14d. to 18d.; cow tweed, 16d. to 2s.; horse ditto, 2s.; yearling, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; kangaroo, 2s. to 4s. 4½d.; calf, 2s. to 3s.; yearling, 1s. 9d.; wallaby, 1s. 10d.; bag, 11s. to 13s.; bridle, 7s. to 13s.; strap, 5s. to 8s. 6d.; basils, 4s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Monday says:—

In the import market to-day a good deal of business has come before us in special lines, though general trade has not been marked by anything like animation or activity. When we closed yesterday we reported that in addition to the sales affected that day in breadstuffs, a considerable business was still pending in flour. We now learn that 350 tons have been taken up by one buyer this forenoon for shipment to South Africa at our quotation of £15 15s, while 50 tons have also been placed for local use. The probability is now, therefore, very strong that improved rates will be required ere long, as this makes a quantity equal to 800 tons of flour which has been sold for shipment in the course of this week alone. In wheat nothing new has transpired that we can report in the way of sales, but the quotation is very firm at 7s 5d to 7s 6d. Oats are without any business to refer to beyond supplying ordinary trade wants; quotations are maintained at from 3s 10d to 4s 3d, according to quality. Maize is going off at our quotations of 3s 10d; a parcel of 400 bags was quitted at this price, and other sales have also been made at a similar quotation. Sugars are salable for trade purposes, and no business over that has been recorded. Teas are also neglected, and even for actual wants operations are quite unimportant. Currants still meet with favour; we hear of 150 barrels having been placed at 5d. In malt there is some inquiry; for parcels 10s is asked, and we hear of a shipment of 40 tanks having been taken up by one buyer at a slight concession on that figure. Tobaccos are firmer, quite an impetus having been imparted to the market by the advices to hand this forenoon by cable. Messrs. Cameron, Brothers' agents here have been advised by telegram, under date 26th instant, that 400 packages Two Seas tobacco have been totally spoiled at Liverpool. This shipment formed the last of the season just closed, having been made before the factory ceased working, and we are now informed that none of this celebrated brand can be offered in the market here again for the next twelve months at least. Advices of such a favourable character have had the immediate effect of stiffening and raising the views of holders. We have of late referred to a considerable inquiry having been experienced for brandy, and the operations of buyers being concluded, we are in a position to report that equal to about 550 hhd. in all has changed hands, comprising chiefly Hennessy's and Martell's, but other first-class brands as well. We learn further, that Hennessy's will now be held by purchasers for a considerable advance, say, 9s to 9s 3d, and an equivalent rise on Martell's will likewise be required. An increase in the price of other brands will also be demanded. At yesterday's auction sale 30 hhd. of Marett's pale brandy was sold at 6s 6d. By a misprint this was made to appear in our weekly report of the markets, published in this morning's issue, as 30 hhd. of Martell's, an error which we now desire to correct. Trade parcels of JDKZ geneva, 15 bottles, are quitted at 14s 6d.

MINING REPORTS.

BEYERS and Holtermann's G. M. Co.—Under date July 31, the mining manager reports as follows:—"Since my last report, of July 24, the sinking of the underlay shaft at the 90-feet level has been suspended for the present, and the men are continuing the crosscut at 175-feet level for the purpose of prospecting the same vein. Backstoping is still being continued at the 120-feet level, and the north stope has been driven 4 feet further towards the north boundary, making total length from break to date 12 feet; the underhand stope is also being continued on the two veins at 140-feet level. Stone raised since my last, 4 tons—making total quantity 15 tons on platform surface."

Long Tunnel G. M. Co., Uralla.—The local secretary reports:—"Haythorn, the original contractor for driving the tunnel, has resumed work, and although the country is 'stiff,' the contractor will be able to make fair headway, especially as he will not be delayed by having to timber the drive until he reaches softer ground. The annual meeting of the company was held on Friday, the 27th July, when the directors' report and financial statement were unanimously adopted. Mr H. A. Thompson, of Sydney, and Mr. W. Dewson, of Uralla, were elected directors in place of the retiring ones, and Messrs. Greene and Palmer were re-elected auditors. The financial statement showed that the capital of the company was £2000, of which £680 had been called up, leaving £1320 to call. From the commencement of the company, 1st May, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, the expenditure had been £604 3s. 10d., leaving a balance to credit of capital called up of £75 16s. 2d. The general account showed the outstanding liabilities to be £94 15s. 11d., against cash balance £75 16s. 2d.; value of stores, &c., £90 5s.; uncalled capital, £1320; giving a balance of assets over liabilities of £1391 5s. 3d., exclusive of the value of the mine. The directors did not think it advisable to give a specific value to the mine as an asset, seeing that its value is an unknown quantity, and must remain so until it shall have been worked out. The directors propose putting up a rise into washdirt and opening out the mine for gold at from 1600 to 1700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, 700 feet of which was driven prior to the 30th June last. The hard blasting country having been passed through, the directors anticipate being in gold in about six months from the present time."

THE BRISBANE TIN CO.—At the half-yearly meeting, held on Tuesday, the report adopted showed that the quantity of ore raised was 458 tons 14 cwt., being 84 tons 11 cwt. more than that raised during the previous half-year, and 99 tons 17 cwt. more than during the corresponding period of 1876. The whole of the ore raised during the half-year has been sold. Three dividends of 1s. each per share have been paid during the half-year, making total dividends paid to June 30 amount to £45,000, or 15s. per share. The reserve fund has been increased to £1500, and the insurance fund to £162 10s. The balance-sheet shows on June 30 at credit of profit and loss the sum of £6085 5s. 5d., which the directors appropriated as follows:—To payment of dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, £4500; leaving balance to be carried forward, £1585 5s. 5d. The total dividends paid amount to 16s. 6d.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WEDNESDAY.

MRS. Dalmahoy Campbell, Hepburn, and Co. report:—900 head of cattle were forward, chiefly good and prime quality. Late rates were maintained, prime beef making 34s per 100 lbs. 19,000 sheep were penned. Best descriptions were without change; 55-lbs. merino wethers made 17s.

Messrs. King and Cuningham report:—960 cattle were yarded. Prices were down 10s. We sold two drafts from Gippsland to £12. Sheep: 19,000 were penned. Prices were unchanged. We sold 6100.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report:—960 cattle were yarded, which sold at fully previous rates; the market closed firm. 19,000 sheep were yarded; prices advanced somewhat for best quality, but inferior sold at low rates. We averaged 27s 6d for crossbred ewes from the westward.

Messrs. J. C. Walker and Co. report:—900 cattle were yarded; prices were unaltered. Best made £16, best average, £12 12s for bullocks. 19,000 sheep were penned; prices were unaltered. Best merino wethers sold to 17s. We sold a draft for P. and J. Tyson at a lower figure. We sold new season's lambs at 10s, and last season's lambs at 12s.

Messrs. Ryan and Hammond report:—Fat Cattle: 900 were penned; the market was slightly lower. Prime pens of bullocks made £11 to £14 10s; a few, £15 10s. Cows, £4 to £10. Fat Sheep: 19,000 were penned. Merinos sold well; crossbreds were rather dull of sale; good merino wethers made 15s to 17s; good ewes, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; good crossbred wethers, 16s to 25s; a few higher; crossbred ewes, 15s to 18s. We sold 3000 merinos and crossbreds.

Messrs. Ettershank, Eaglestone, and Co. report by telegraph from Ballarat:—We have to report the sale of 30 bullocks of the celebrated N.B. brand, for the Hon. Neil Black, Mount Noorat, from £15 7s 6d to £20, averaging £17 11s.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report:—Fat Cattle: 960 were yarded; prices ruled firm at late high rates. We sold 350 (Ross and Co.'s) Commigon bullocks, from Bulloo River, Queensland, averaging £12 6s 3d, and 150 for different owners. Fat Sheep: 19,000 were penned; best qualities advanced 1s over late rates. We sold 6200 (Pheins') Albemarle wethers at 17s; 2000 (Tyson's) Tupra wethers and ewes at 15s and 13s respectively; and 2300 (Hope and Scott's) Beemery ewes at 9s 6d.

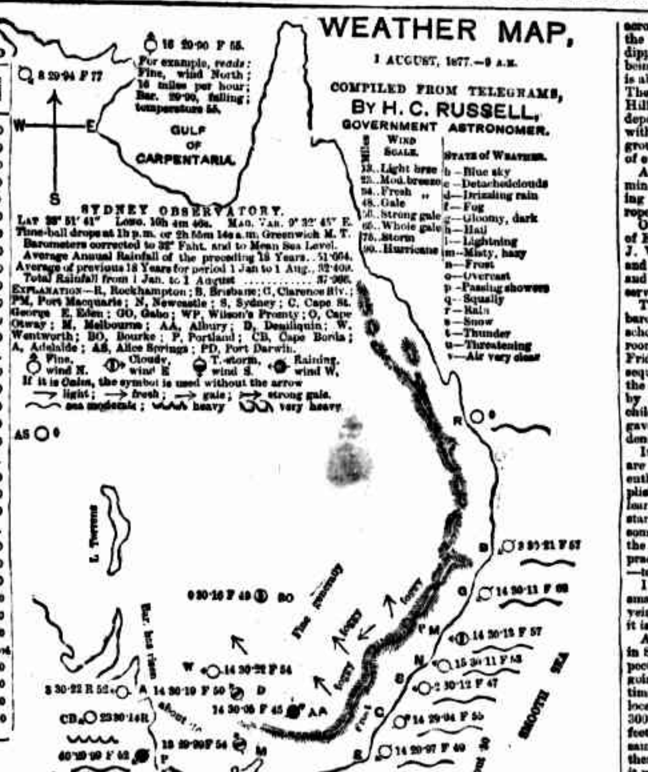
THIS day, at 11 a.m., trial shipment of illustrated books, published by Virtue and Co., London; printing paper, brown paper, envelopes, ledgers, bill books, and stationery. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers, Spring and O'Connell streets.—ADV.

WEATHER MAP,

1 AUGUST, 1877.—9 A.M.

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAMS, BY H. C. RUSSELL, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

Stations.	Wind.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Tenterf'ld	b	62	39	0
Grafton	u	75	44	0
Inverell	b	60	35	0
Bourke	c	75	45	0
Narrabri	b	79	39	0
Armidale	b	57	40	0
Gunnedah	b	70	36	0
Tamworth	b	68	36	0
P. Macqrie	f	65	52	0
Murr'undi	b	61	44	0
Cassilis	b	66	33	0
Mus'brook	f	68	38	0
Dubbo	b	65	39	0
Mudgee	..	..	..	..
Maitland	f	61	40	0
Newcastle	f	70	45	0
Orange	b	56	36	0
Bathurst	f	61	28	0
MtVictoria	b	55	35	0
Forbes	..	..	..	..
Sydney	f	63	46	0
Wentw'th	b	75	40	0
Young	b	63	29	0
Woll'gong	..	..	..	..
Euston	b	73	43	0
Goulburn	b	64	32	0
Wagga	u	64	40	0
Cape Geo.	b	63	49	0
Queanb'an	b	61	25	0
Deniliquin	b	67	41	0
Albury	r	63	36	0·06
Bodalla	m	70	31	0
Cooma	u	64	28	0
Eden	b	61	49	0
Gabo Isld.	b	60	51	0



South Australia, misty rain last night; interior calm. Adelaide, rain 0.07. Victoria, weather gloomy; showery at Portland; rain, 0.40. Cape Otway showery. New South Wales, generally calm, fine; foggy at many places; very thick at Sydney from 4.15 a.m. Queensland, fine; fresh S.E. wind at Cape Moreton, and moderate swell from E.S.E. 3 p.m. Observations: Barometer rising a little in Victoria, winds W. to W.S.W. 26; threatening rain at Wilson's Promontory, showery at Melbourne. New South Wales: Barometer rising at Deniliquin, but falling along the coast. At Eden like rain. Wind N.E. at Cape George and Port Macquarie, a smooth sea all along. At Sydney during the afternoon threatening clouds came up from S.W., and drops of rain fell at intervals after sunset. The barometer continued to fall to 3 p.m., and began to rise fast at 6 p.m.—August 1.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST 2, 1877.—Sun rises at 6.53, sets at 5.10; Moon rises at ——, sets at 10.25 a.m. Mercury, 7.42 a.m.; 6.12 p.m. Venus, 8.14 a.m.; 7.5 p.m. Mars, 8.17 p.m.; 9.9 a.m. Jupiter, 1.46 p.m.; 3.56 a.m. Saturn, 8.25 p.m.; 8.55 a.m. New moon, 9th. Full moon, 24th. High water at Fort Denison, 12.26 a.m.; 11.46 p.m.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

SITTINGS FOR CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a special jury of twelve.

HILL V. TAYLOR.

The trial of this action lasted all day without being concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Harold Mapletoft Davis, special, for proof of debts and directions as to allowance or otherwise to insolvent of furniture, apparel, tools of trade, and bedding; T. W. O. Springfield, first and only; Thomas Harford the younger, special, for proof of debts and directions as to allowance or otherwise to insolvent of furniture, apparel, tools of trade, and bedding; Martin Joseph Moore, third; James Copeland, third; Charles Collins, adjourned third; William Bryce, adjourned first and only; John Corbett, third; George Charles Johnstone, first; Thomas Alfred Henderson, adjourned second; Henry Brownjohn, adjourned first and only; Charles Lett, first.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuted for the Crown.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Christina Houghton was charged with having on the 10th June attempted to commit suicide. It appeared from the evidence of constable Sinclair and Thomas Risk, tollkeeper at Pyrmont Bridge, that prisoner came running down Market-street to the bridge, and stood on the lowest step of the stairs close to the water. When asked what she was doing, she replied, "You'll see." She almost directly afterwards threw herself into the water. Assistance was at once procured and she was rescued, but was unconscious. The only defence the prisoner now made was that she had been drinking heavily for some time previously and did not recollect what had happened. The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol, his Honor remarking that offences of this kind were not common here; but, if they became more frequent, the sentences would be made heavier.

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.

Joseph Johnston was charged with having, on the 27th June, feloniously wounded Peter M'Geary, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. Mr. Tarleton, instructed by Mr. F. J. M'Carthy, defended. Prosecutor is stepfather of prisoner, who is about eighteen years of age, and has kept him for the last sixteen years. In the evening of the 27th prosecutor had been looking for a strayed horse, and on his return home, about a quarter-past 11, prisoner commenced laughing at him. Prosecutor took hold of him and pushed him out of the house. Went again out, and on his return prisoner was standing at the door, and, his mother inciting him, he threw a stone at prosecutor, which cut a hole in his hat and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Infirmary. Prosecutor and his wife (prisoner's mother) had had frequent quarrels, but there was none on this occasion. Prosecutor was quite sober. Senior-constable Bailey arrested prisoner, who admitted having thrown the stone, but said that he did so in defence of his mother. Medical evidence was given as to the nature of the injury. For the defence, Margaret M'Geary, wife of prosecutor, stated that on this occasion he was very drunk and violently assaulted her and the prisoner, using foul language at the time. The prisoner then threw a stone, and prosecutor fell against a tree. Drink was the cause of prosecutor's violent behaviour, and he had frequently ill-treated witness. Prosecutor cut the hole in his hat yesterday. He told her he would do so, knowing she would come to court this morning as a witness against him. John M'Geary, a younger son, was also called to corroborate his mother's evidence. Counsel addressed the jury, and various written documents were put in, giving prisoner a good character for the last fourteen years. After a short retirement, the jury found the prisoner not guilty.

FOUND ILLEGALLY ON PREMISES.

William Hall was charged with being found, after 9 p.m. on the 15th June, on the dwelling of I. Himmelhoch, with the intention of committing a felony. It appeared that prisoner had been seen about half-past 8 p.m. in the passage of the shop of prosecutor, who is a pawnbroker. About an hour afterwards prisoner was found in one of the compartments in the shop used by customers, where he was apparently crouching down out of sight. He was given into the custody of sergeant Flaherty. The defence prisoner set up was that he was drunk at the time, and was not aware of what he was doing. He produced testimonials as to former good character. His Honor pointed out that the jury must be satisfied that prisoner was on prosecutor's premises, not merely without any right to be there, but with the intention of committing a felony. The jury, without retiring, found the prisoner guilty. Sergeant Flaherty stated that within a few days of the 15th June prisoner had been found illegally on the premises of Mr. Zeplin. Remanded for sentence.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

William H. Thompson and Mary Jane Thompson were charged with keeping a house of ill-fame in Sydney. Mr. O'Connor, instructed by Mr. A. M. Castle, defended. In this case the evidence pointed to the house being used for immoral purposes rather than to its being openly conducted in a disorderly manner. It appeared that in consequence of complaints made to the police of the nuisance of the house, senior-sergeant Kerr visited the premises and noticed the conduct of the visitors there. Other evidence as to the character of the house was given, and of its being an annoyance to the residents in the neighbourhood, but the details are unfit for publication. It was also proved that Chinamen were frequently seen on the premises; and that the prisoners were ostensible owners of the house. The case lasted the whole afternoon, and ultimately both prisoners were found guilty. They were remanded for sentence.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Guy, Gorus, and Dixson.

Seventeen persons were fined for drunkenness.

Henry Hunter and William Ewen, carters in the employ of Charles M'Laughlin, dray proprietor, were charged with larceny. Constable Chandler deposed that, acting on information received, about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he apprehended Hunter at the Railway goods-shed, Redfern, and charged him with having stolen a bullock hide of the value of 26s., the property of the Commissioner of Railways; he said in reply, "Company and late hours have brought me to this;" about half-past 6 o'clock he apprehended Ewen at M'Laughlin's stable in Buckingham-street; this morning he charged them with having stolen three hides, of the value of £3 15s.; Ewen said that he was present at the taking of one of them on Monday; produced a hide, which was brought to the station by George Jessop, and two hides, which were given to him by Mr. Loseby. Thomas Connelly, railway porter, deposed that about 2 o'clock yesterday he missed three bullock hides; one of those produced is one of the three in question, being portion of a consignment from Waddell, Brothers, of Bathurst, to Howe, Brothers, of Sydney, and are the property of John Rae, the Commissioner of Railways, and are worth £3; he last saw them about 10 o'clock on Monday morning; on Monday morning the prisoners were loading flour at the station, near the place where the hides were. Charles M'Laughlin, dray proprietor, deposed that prisoners are in his employ; yesterday he saw Hunter put a hide upon Ewen's dray, which he noticed was tied in the way that some hides he had seen at the railway station were tied, and sent it to the station by Ewen; Hunter was the worse for liquor. George F. Loseby, of Campbell-street, dealer in hides, deposed that on Monday forenoon he purchased from Ewen one of the hides now in Court, and yesterday purchased another of Hunter; this morning, in consequence of something he had heard, he gave the two hides to the police. Prisoners were remanded until Wednesday next for the evidence of the witness to whom the hide sent by M'Laughlin was delivered. Bail allowed to each in £40, with two sureties of £20 each.

Margaret Saunders was sentenced as an habitual drunkard to be imprisoned three months.

Before Messrs. Chapman, M'Beath, and Guy.

On the summons paper were nine cases, two of which were dismissed, other two were postponed, and one was struck out for want of prosecution. James Pickering was fined 20s. for riotous behaviour, John Bisgrove was fined 5s. for allowing a cow to stray, and William Vial was fined 2s. 6d. for placing goods upon a footway and not removing them when thereto required by a policeman. A proceeding under the Vagrant Act occupied the greater part of the sitting, and at the rising of the Court was adjourned for a week.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Palmer and Purvis.

Four persons were fined for drunkenness.

Edward Holmes was fined 10s., with the alternative of four days' imprisonment, for having made use of obscene language in George-street.

Mary Jane M'Cann, servant, was charged with having embezzled sums of money, amounting to £2, the property of Thomas Keary. Prosecutor, Keary, is a publican keeping a house in William-street, Woolloomooloo, and the prisoner was a barmaid in his employ. Keary having for some time missed money from his till suspected the prisoner, and, in order to verify his suspicions, he marked several pieces of money, which he gave to friends of his to pass through the prisoner's hands. This was done; the money was given to prisoner in exchange for drinks, and, as it was not put into the till, prisoner was accused of stealing it; and the marked money, with other money supposed also to be stolen, was found in her possession. A warrant was then taken out for her apprehension, and she was taken into custody by constable Carrigan. She was committed to take her trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, which will commence on the 1st October next.

John Joyce and Thomas Gibbons, labourers, were charged with having stolen a case of Yorkshire relish, valued at £3 12s., and the property of Cattell and Co. Constable Rolins stated that, about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from information received, he went to Smith's Wharf; he secreted himself and watched, being in plain clothes; he saw the prisoner Joyce take a case from among a number of other cases which were on the wharf, and remove it about two paces further on; Gibbons took it up and carried it eight paces further to a place where they were freer from observation, and then handed a wooden roller to Joyce, who broke the case with it, and took out two bottles of Yorkshire relish, one of which he put inside the breast of his shirt, and the other, which was broken, he threw under the wharf; Rolins went over to them, and asked them what they were doing; they both replied that they were doing nothing; he asked Joyce if he had taken anything out of the case, and Joyce replied that he had not; having ascertained that prisoners had no authority to remove the case, he took them into custody; on the way to the station Joyce gave up the bottle which he had concealed. The chief officer of the ship from which the case had been discharged proved that his authority was necessary for the removal of any goods from the wharf, and that he gave prisoners no such authority. Prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Joseph Butler was fined £3 for having assaulted a constable in the execution of his duty.

Before Messrs. Josephson, Smart, and Senior.

SUMMONS CASES.—There were sixty-six cases on the summons sheet, brought by sub-inspectors Anderson, Waters, and Johnstone. The greater number of them were for allowing cattle to stray, for drunkenness, and other minor offences. John Lloyd, Ellen Mullins, William Hinton, Edward Higgins, Martin Reidy, and William Newport Clark were fined for breaches of the Publicans Act. John Conroy, Robert Faulkner, Edward Lane, Henry Edmunds, and William Muir were each fined 2s. 6d., with 2s. 6d. costs, for riotous behaviour. John Alpnick and George Parkinson were each each fined 5s., with 4s. 10d. costs, for having made use of obscene language. James Young was fined £1, with 4s. 10d costs, for cruelly ill-treating a horse by beating it. Alexander Wilson was fined 10s., with 2s. 6d costs, for indecent behaviour in a public place. George Joseph Carter was bound over to keep the peace for six months for having made use of threatening language to Jane Carter, his wife.

HILL END.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

I PRESUME the result of Hermann's crushing, which I telegraphed to Sydney last Saturday afternoon immediately the gold was lodged in the bank, will create some slight sensation, being so greatly below expectations—barely 2 oz. per ton, 4 or 5 oz. were anticipated. The 97½ tons crushed yielded only 196 oz. 12 dwts., just enough for the tribute payment. I cannot say I am altogether surprised at this. Some time back I gave my opinion of the shoot, based upon my knowledge of it as it existed in the Star of Peace claim, and I have since been many times assured that I was mistaken, but I shall not be surprised to find my hypothesis correct. In the Star of Peace three shoots of gold have run south from the blow in Fischer-Beard's at an angle of about 45 degrees, the gold dropping off gradually in quantity till it became unremunerative ere reaching the Star of Peace shaft. The last of those shoots (the deepest) is the one now being worked in Hermann's. The stopes on Hermann's boundary showed it for about 35 feet high, and my idea is that the extraordinary yields from Hermann's previous crushings mark the points of departure of the streak from the blow on its southerly course, those crushings having come thence. If my hypothesis be correct, I am told that the shoot must have narrowed considerably from 35 feet. It may be that the present poor crushing is attributable to a preponderance of the vein in the paddock over the blow stone, a considerable quantity having been taken down, showing but little gold. We may hope to learn more from the next crushing.

The Star of Peace.—Last Thursday saw a grand meeting of the mining managers of the principal claims, at the bottom of the Star shaft, together with the mining inspector and two directors, to see the vein taken down, and compare notes upon it. The result shows no falling-off in the gold, and an extension of the same for nearly 6 feet across the bottom by over 4 feet high at the south end of the shaft. The general opinion was that the shoot if dipping north, and that it presented every appearance of being a permanent one. The average thickness of the vein is about 9 inches, and is valued at from 7 to 8 oz. stone. The importance of this as affecting the future of the Hill can hardly be over estimated. It proves that our deposits are not mere surface patches, but that we may look with certainty for remunerative returns from the deep ground, and that capital may be invested with the certainty of eventual profit.

An accident occurred last week in Golden Gully—a miner, named M'Appion, narrowly escaping death by falling down a shaft through the breaking of a windlass rope.

On Wednesday evening last, the members of the Church of England assembled in the church to take leave of Mr. J. W. Lees, who for some six years has acted as organist and choir master, and to present him with a silver salver and address, as a slight token of their appreciation of his services in that capacity.

The concert in aid of the fund for purchasing the Tambaroora Protestant Hall, and converting it into a Public school-house, was arranged to come off, first at Tambaroora, on Friday, and then at Hill End this evening. The Friday night performance was put off till Saturday, in consequence of bad weather. There was a large audience, and the concert was a complete success in every way, the glees by the amateurs and the part songs of the Public school children being decidedly well rendered. The solos and duets gave evident pleasure, if one may judge by the not-to-be denied demands for their *encore*.

It is now in contemplation to form a skating rink, and we are looking forward to much fun in the spectacle of a lot of enthusiasts making a start with no knowledge of the accomplishment and no one to give advice. As far as I can yet learn, the only known means of stopping after making a start, is either to fall down or run up against somebody or something. How to vary one's course appears to be left to the discretion of the skates. Experience will come with practice, and doubtless the practice will be highly amusing—to the lookers-on.

I had almost forgotten to state that in Fischer-Beard's a small vein has been cut to the westward, either the westerly vein or one close to it, showing very good gold. I believe it is calculated by good judges to go 12 oz. per ton.

At the back of the township, on the Red Hill, and in Specimen Gully, great activity prevails, and it is expected that systematic work in this direction, such as is now going on, will lead to payable returns. From the early times of reefing here good patches have been found in this locality, but nothing permanent. It stands some 200 or 300 feet above the level of the Hill, and for at least 200 feet only soft rock is found in sinking. After that the same formation of country as on the Hill comes in, and there can be no doubt that when this is tested, as it will be, it will be found to be no way behind the Hill proper. The entire area of the surface is impregnated with gold that would pay, could hydraulic power be brought to bear upon it. Unfortunately, the hydraulics are down below—water showing first at about 200 feet. This has put a stop to deep working capital being wanted. At the north end of the Red Hill, Eldridge and party, M'Appion and Letcher are working with satisfactory results. At the crest of the hill the Venus is pushing ahead vigorously. The tributers have erected a whip, cut out the whip road, logged up, and put ladders down their shaft, built a paddock for their quartz, and yesterday started to stope upon their newly found vein—supposed by some to be identical with Monk's vein. Their prospects appear to be good.

East of the Venus M'Cann is sinking to prospect the vein now showing payable prospects in the Just-in-time.

The Just-in-time, which forms a portion of the Dragon Company's area, has been prospecting a vein which I take to be a continuation of the Scandinavian or Frenchman's vein, and has latterly been raising good prospects.

South of them, the Prince of Wales is sinking on the same vein, being down 50 feet. For nearly 20 feet the vein has all but disappeared, and two attempts to look for it in the foot wall have shown nothing, so it is probable the leader they have been following down is the vein itself. A leader has just come in at bottom from the hanging wall, which is going towards the vein, and will probably make a change.

The Dragon continues to do well; is now stoping on the Venus vein, and has just started a prospecting shaft to look after the Venus new vein. They cut one vein in this almost at the start, and seem inclined to think it is the vein they are in search of, but are sinking on for confirmation.

The St. George.—The last crushing of the tributers who held this ground left them in debt for crushing expenses, and all but two of the party backed out. I understand these two are still determined to give the vein another trial.

The Excelsior is pushing ahead its ten shafts, and apparently with excellent prospects. When at the mine a day or two back, I found all the proprietors below, and could obtain no information from the men on top.

Ackermanns is cross-cutting east for veins already cut.

July 31.

WAGGA WAGGA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRIGHT sunshiny days, with clear frosty nights, continued up to Wednesday night, when a change, welcome, though not of great magnitude, set in on Thursday, and some smart showers fell during twenty-four hours, by which some thirty-nine points were held off on the rain-gauge. The effect of these showers has been most beneficial, and at such a time of rain-want as this we can be truly thankful for the smallest mercies. On Friday, bright skies ruled again, and each night since has been more or less of frost.

The week has not been productive of any change in matters of trade. The stock business has been exceedingly dull, extreme caution, amongst other causes, operating to make completed transactions few. It is doubtful if much will be done now in sheep until after shearing, for which period a much larger number of sheep are offering than was to be expected from the reports of enormous losses which have been in circulation for some time.

The excitement of the week has been the Levy concerts, which for three nights filled the large Masonic Hall to overflowing, at very high prices. I need scarcely say that the enthusiasm of the audiences by whom the great cornet player was greeted on his appearance here was unbounded.

It will be as well to remind the sporting readers of the *Herald* that the entries for the Wagga Gold Cup, the Grand Stand Handicap, and Town Plate, must be made on Tuesday, the 7th August.

The river continues to be exceedingly low, the rain to which I have referred having made no perceptible rise. Great disappointment is occasioned by the low level being maintained so late in the season, as the storekeepers generally have large quantities of goods awaiting transit by the river steamers.

The sales of stock for the week have been—by Messrs. Rand and Tompson, 38 head of store bullocks; by Mr. George Mair, 52 store bullocks, 301 ditto, 600 ditto, 100 ditto, 400 ditto, and 140 ditto, the whole of these lots being purchased by Mr. John Thomson, of Killembete.

The Land Office business for the week gives 622 acres conditionally purchased in five selections.

July 30.

THE vilest rogues are those who impose on the sick. There is a class of impostors now engaged in vending imitations of that health-promoting beverage, Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, put up in bottles which previously held the real article, and often bearing counterfeit labels. Purchasers should ask for and take none but the genuine.—ADV.

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BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

COUNTRY Storekeeper's BUSINESS for SALE. Particulars 273, George-street.

FOR SALE, a good Suburban HOTEL, for £80—a bargain. ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-st.

SEVERAL first-class HOTELS, in suburbs, for SALE—value for money; assistance. Alexander and Dale.

HOTELS for SALE, city and suburbs, £250 to £2000; assistance at bank interest. Alexander and Dale.

BOARDING-HOUSE and DINING-ROOM for SALE. Apply 41, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a leading BUSINESS, in Southern District. Proprietor leaving the colony. Splendid opening. Apply A. M'ARTHUR and CO., York-street.

JEWELLER'S Business, country, for SALE; very profitable; owner retiring. Gilchrist, Stubbs, and Weston.

HOTEL for SALE, large family and bar trade, long lease, rent nominal, half cash, balance at bank interest; Hotel, near wharfs, a great bargain, trade £40; Hotel, Waverley, trade £30; Hotel, Paddington, £280; Hotel, Redfern, trade £30, price £350; Hotel, George-street, £1000; Hotels, Woolloomooloo, £150 to £450; Hotel, Pitt-street, £1300, a bargain; Hotel, Regent-street, £350; suburban Hotel, £150. W. T. MUSTON, 106, King-st.

LEASE of large PREMISES, with furniture, &c., for SALE. Stores, cellars, stabling. E. Ramsay, agent.

FOR SALE, the Lease, License, Goodwill, and Furniture of a first-class Hotel, one of the best stands, city; bar trade, £80. Particulars, apply JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

RESTAURANT and BOARDING-HOUSE for Sale, £100; all furniture. Hacket & Simpkins, Pitt-st.

HOTELS for SALE, town, suburbs, and country, from £150 to £6000. Buyers assisted.
HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Tobacconist and Barber SHOP, next G. E. Wakefield, Exchange Hotel, Pitt-street.

SUBURBAN HOTEL, License, and Goodwill; bargain. Property for Sale or Lease. Bate and Co., 147, Pitt-st.

FOR prompt SALE, Eating HOUSE, gift, £30. J. HARRISON, 55, William-street.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPING BUSINESS for SALE, doing a large and increasing trade; first-class district. Apply for all particulars to Messrs. R. GRAY, SON, and CO., York-street.

FOR SALE, a good BOARDING-HOUSE, very cheap; terms if required. Apply 153, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, between 2 and 5 o'clock. Open for a week.

GOOD Grocery BUSINESS for SALE; terms mod. S. Warren, Colonnade-buildings, Newtown Road.

WANTED to SELL or LET the best BOARDING-ESTABLISHMENT in the city; present proprietor leaving through ill-health. 50 and 52, York-street.

HOTEL for SALE, one of the best little houses in town. R. Butcher and Co., 540, George-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &C.

CONTINUED SUCCESS of RILEY, BROTHERS' GREAT COMBINATION SALE of Messrs. J. and G. HARRIS and CO.'S Bankrupt Stock, and THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY.

Total amount of combined Drapery Stocks, £59,807 5s 4d.

THIS THIRD GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE is acknowledged by every one to be the most genuine cheap exposition of good useful Drapery, at low prices, ever seen in the city.

The special Staff of Assistants engaged to prepare the remainder of the Stock for Sale have prepared the following for special SALE, THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock.
FRESH LIST.
Beautiful white Calico, 1¼ yard wide, 3¾d
Yard and a half wide, only 3½d
Really good Brown Holland, 5½d
Good size white Blankets, bargains, 3s 11d
Blue Blankets, cheaper than ever, 3s 11d
Red Check Glass Towelling, 4½d
More Horrockses' Longcloth, 2½d
The large size Honeycomb Covers, 1s 6d
Large size Honeycomb Quilts, 5s 3d
White Marsella Toilet Covers, 7½d
Beautiful Fine Twill Dress Serge, 5½d
The largest Turkish Towels, 11½d
Extra good size White, 6½d
Good Honeycomb White Towels, 2½d
Yard wide Wincey Tweeds, 4½d
Very wide White Flannel, good, 11½d

SILK DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Owing to the immense crush during this week, the Staff of Assistants in the Dress Department have not been able to bring forward from the stores the stock of BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.
Several assistants have been engaged especially for this department, and the following are now on sale:—
Black Glaces
Black Gros Grains
Black Gros de Naples
Black Gros de Suez
Rich Poult du Soie
Neat Hairline Stripes
Neat Check Glaces
Brocaded Japanese Silks
Scroll Damask Silks
and many others ready
FOR SALE AT ENGLISH COST,
30s worth of Drapery for £1.

LADIES' PARACHUTES, TIES, &c.

2s 11d will be the price during this Sale for the very best Josephine Kid Gloves. RILEY, BROTHERS.	Zenella twill umbrellas, 1s 6d Ladies' silk umbrellas, 4s 6d Brown silk parachutes, 2s 11d Men's silk umbrellas, 4s 11d Ladies' collar and cuffs, 6d Ladies' silk ties, 4½d Rich muslin work, 2½d Useful wide work, 4½d Best linen handkerchiefs, 4½d Good white stockings, 4½d Warm dark stockings, 5½d Wool promenade scarfs, 1s 11d Muslin ruffling, 4½d Brook's cotton per dozen, 1s 6d Coats' machine ditto, 3s Black braid, per piece, 1s Berlin wool, per dozen, 2d.

UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN.

Bankrupt Stock from Brisbane 30s worth of Drapery for One Pound. RILEY, BROTHERS. Every article must be sold.	Horrockses' longcloths Ladies' drawers, 1s 4½d Ladies' chemises, 1s 4½d Ladies' camisoles, 1s 4½d Ladies' nightgowns, 2s 11d Ladies' petticoats, 2s 11d Ladies' strong stays, 1s 6d Children's drawers, 1s Children's chemises, 1s Children's nightgowns, 1s 11d Children's muslin robes, 5s 6d Children's silk hoods, 2s 6d Children's merino squares, 5s 6d Children's merino dresses, 3s 6d Children's merino pelisses, 4s 11d Children's costumes, 5s 6d Children's pinafores, 8½d.

RILEY, BROTHERS, Brickfield-hill, near Bathurst-street.

RILEY, BROTHERS, Oxford-street, near Bourke-street.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, desire to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their recent shipments
Ex Whampoa
Ascalon
Cholula
Hallowe'en, and
Cairnsmore.
The CELEBRATED CORRAZZA SHIRTS, with real IRISH LINEN FRONTS and WRISTS, all sizes, at 32s 6d, 38s 6d, 44s, and 50s the half-dozen
Boys' UNDRESSED SHIRTS, from 2s 6d each
A choice lot of Regatta Shirts, without collars, or collars on, or two collars to match
Gent.'s Oxford Shirts, collars on, undressed, from 3s
Gent.'s ditto ditto, dressed, from 4s 9d to 6s 6d
Gent.'s ditto ditto, 2 collars, 6s 6d and 7s 6d each
ALL-WOOL and CRAPE Crimean Shirts.
HOSIERY. HOSIERY.
Gent.'s Hosiery of every description and makes.
UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.
10 and 12 rib, silk, silver cup fasteners, 13s 6d and 14s 6d
12 and 16 rib, reversible silk, ditto ditto, from 21s
The patent AUTOMATON silk Umbrellas, at 23s 6d each, the greatest novelty of the day; no getting out of order.
The above are all perfectly fresh goods, no old stock.
The above are direct from London, ex Whampoa.
SCARFS. SCARFS. SCARFS.
Gent.'s Folding and Windsor Scarfs, from 1s each
The greatest novelties in gent.'s made Scarfs—
The Reliance
The Royal Navy
The Rochester
The Lord Stanley
The Lord Salisbury
Prince Milan
And numerous others.
NEW COLLARS. NEW SHAPES. NEW COLLARS.
CHARIVARI, AMBASSADOR, ST. CLAIR, and EXCELLENT.
At 590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

LADIES OUT SHOPPING should inspect the beautiful Goods displayed in JOHN L. HORDERN'S windows, 259, Pitt-street.
Drapery of all descriptions marked off
At very reasonable prices.
All Goods are marked in plain figures
at HORDERN'S in Pitt-street.
Fashionable Goods opening every day.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
B. MOUNTCASTLE having completed the alterations made necessary by the late fire, and also laid in a large supply of HATS, per late arrivals, is prepared to continue to SELL at REDUCED PRICES for CASH.
352, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

PRELIMINARY INTIMATION.
FIRST SERIES OF SPRING SHIPMENTS.
PER HALLOWEEN
PER KENT (S.S.)
PER ETHIOPIAN
PER CALIFORNIAN MAIL
PER P AND O. MAIL
PER HARLAW.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY HAVE THE HONOUR TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL THAT BY THE ABOVE-NAMED CELEBRATED CLIPPERS THEY WILL IN A FEW DAYS BE IN RECEIPT OF THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF NEW MANUFACTURES FOR THE
SPRING OF 1877.
These goods embrace EVERY DEPARTMENT in the ESTABLISHMENT, are characterised by all the BEAUTY and TASTE pertaining to the NEWEST FABRICS and the LATEST DESIGNS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

EARLY SPRING DRAPERY Ex S. S. WHAMPOA.
EDWARD HORDERN
HAS the GOOD FORTUNE to be FIRST in the FIELD WITH his MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENT of EARLY SPRING DRAPERY by the ABOVE CELEBRATED STEAMSHIP. He has VERY MUCH PLEASURE in STATING THAT THIS SHIPMENT comprises THE LATEST NOVELTIES as WORN at the PRESENT TIME in the FASHIONABLE CIRCLES of LONDON and the CONTINENT; and in CONSEQUENCE of the UNPRECEDENTED STAGNATION of TRADE in the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS of ENGLAND; and E. H.'S BUSINESS CONNECTIONS with the LEADING MANUFACTURERS THERE, HAS ENABLED HIM TO PLACE his ORDERS FOR THE WHOLE OF THE COMING SEASON at PRICES RULING LOWER THAN HAS BEEN KNOWN IN THE TRADE FOR YEARS PAST. THIS IMMENSE ADVANTAGE will be EXERTED WHOLLY IN FAVOUR OF THE PATRONS OF HIS ESTABLISHMENT. A few prices quoted below to serve as a guide:—
50 CASES Hoyle's and Walter Crum's Prints at 4½d, 4¾d, 5½d, 5¾d, 6d per yard. These prints are ALL carefully selected patterns in the newest styles
250 PIECES self-colour Corded Silk, 7½d per yard
150 ditto Stripes and Checks ditto, only 10½d per yard, in very beautiful colours
(These Silks are a speciality, they are very stylish, warranted to wash, and will make a handsome, economical dress.)
White Alpaca Lustres, 1s to 1s 9d
Lemon and other fashionable colours, 8d to 1s 2d
Drabs, Steels, and Tints in Glace Lustres, 6½d to 1s 9d
Children's Parachutes, 1s 6d and 1s 9d each
Ladies' Shot Silk Umbrellas, 3s 3d
Ladies' ditto ditto, ivory handles, 4s 6d
Ladies' ditto ditto, handsomely mounted, with gold and silver chains, &c., 5s 11d
Ladies' fancy ditto, with ecru lace, 4s 11d
Ladies' fancy carriage ditto, with frills, 4s 3d
Gent.'s all silk Umbrellas, 9s 6d to 12s 6d
Girls' and Maids' fancy striped Hosiery (novelties)
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Ladies' ditto ditto embroidered Silk Ancles
300 dozen 2-button Kid Gloves, beautiful goods, 2s per pair
Ladies' Cuffs, Collars, and Ties, an immense variety
Gent.'s Bows, Scarfs, Ties, and Braces (novelties).
Also,
A magnificent assortment of Lace Curtains, new designs, from 7s 6d per pair.
AN EARLY INSPECTION, WITH CONFIDENCE, SOLICITED.
EDWARD HORDERN,
Importer,
Wholesale and Retail Draper,
676, Brickfield-hill,
near Liverpool-street,
Sydney.
NO BRANCH HOUSES.

E. WAY'S—BARGAINS AT E. WAY'S, 261, 263, 265, and 267, Pitt-street.
REDUCED PRICES IN DRESS MATERIALS
MANTLES and JACKETS, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, ALL OUR SHAWLS
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
COSTUMES AT REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, CALICOES and FLANNELS
BLANKETS and SHEETINGS at Reduced PRICES
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, SILKS and VELVETS
MILLINERY GOODS, REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES
BABY LINEN AT REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES for MOURNING GOODS.
TRAVELLING OUTFITS at REDUCED PRICES
REDUCED PRICES for WEDDING OUTFITS
During the alterations, REDUCED PRICES.
E. WAY, Pitt-street. E. WAY, Pitt-street.

THE SELF COLOUR CHINA SILKS, at 7½d per yard, at EDWARD HORDERN'S, BRICKFIELD-HILL, astonish every lady to whom they are shown.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, &c., cured at once by GAMBLE'S COUGH LOZENGES. One lozenge relieves; one box cures. 1s 6d a box. All chemists. Wholesale by Elliott, Brothers, Taylor and Co., Hoffnung and Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Worthy of Special Notice. These Pills excel every other medicine in regulating the digestion, acting healthily on the liver and bowels, invigorating the nervous system, and strengthening the body. They cause neither pain nor any other inconvenience. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.—Just landed, ex Ascalon, chemical balances and weights, iron tripods, water baths, trial jars, rests for stirrers, Bunsen's burners, beakers, De la Rue's tables, syphons, washing bottles, pipettes, Berlin crucibles, flasks, filter rings, Woulffe's bottles, connectors, funnels, &c., &c. A. J. WATT and CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

TURNER'S BALSAM of HOREHOUND and ANISEED, a certain cure for coughs, colds, sore throats.

TURNER'S Tonic Essence of Dandelion and Quinine cures liver complaint, indigestion, &c. 175, Oxford-st.

TURNER'S DANDELION and QUININE cures fever, palpitation of the heart, sickness, &c.

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Barry's Pearl Cream, 2s 6d; Bloom of Roses, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d; Saunder's Face Powder, 6d; Rowland's Kalydor, 5s; Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers, 3s; Rouge, 1s and 1s 6d; Carmine, 3d and 6d; Noir Veloute, for the eyebrows, 3s; Magnolia Balm, 3s 6d; Morris' Blanc de Perle, 1s; Dr. Locock's Lotion for the Complexion, 2s 9d; Gowland's Lotion, 3s; Ross' Complexion Pills, for removing pimples, 2s 9d; Milk of Roses, 1s 6d, and others.
HAIR DYES.—Army and Navy, 3s and 4s 6d; Barry's, 4s; Bachelor's 4s 6d; Gosnell's, 3s; Rowland's, 4s; Rimmell's — black 5s 6d, brown 4s 6d; Saunders' Guard's, 2s 6d.
FOR THE HAIR.—Dr. Ayer's Vigor, 4s; Mrs. Allen's Restorer, 6s; Mexican Hair Renewer, 3s 6d; Rostetter's Restorer, 3s 6d; Scented Oil, 9d; Pomades, 6d, 1s, and 1s 6d; Limejuice and Glycerine, 1s and 1s 6d; Pratt's Devonian Cream, 2s 6d; Delcroix's Extract of Roses, 3s 6d; Rowland's Macassar Oil, 3s 6d, 7s, and 10s 6d; Price's Macassar Oil, 2s; Cosmetiques, 6d, and 1s; Tricopherous, 1s 5d, or 6 for 8s; Rose of Australia Pomade, 1s; American Bay Rum, 3s; Pestachio Nut Oil, 2s 6d; Bandoline, for fixing the hair, 1s; Golden Oil, 1s 6d; Trotter Oil, 1s; Macassarine Oil, 1s; Walnut Pomade, 1s 6d; Rosemary Hair Cleaner, 6d; and others.
FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH.—Floriline, 2s 9d; ditto Tooth Powder, 1s 3d; Rowland's Odonto, 3s; best Odontine, Camphorated and Rose, 1s each; Chinese, 6d; Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, 1s 6d; Barry's Marfilina, 2s; Rigaud's Dentorine, 2s 6d; Oriental Tooth Paste, 1s 6d; Calvert's Tooth Soap, 7d; and others.
CEMENT for repairing Glass, Leather, Wooden and other Goods; Kaye's Coaguline, 6d and 1s; Moore's, 1s; French Glue and Brush, 7d; Cue Cement, 1s; Cement of Pompei, 9d, and others.
FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Edwards', 7s 6d; Ross', 3s 9d; Saunders', 2s 6d; and others.
EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, &c.—Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, 2s 3d; Rimmell's Lavender Water, 1s 9d; Piesse and Lubin's best extracts, every name, 2s 6d each, or three bottles for 6s 9d; Rimmell's and others, 6d, 1s, and 2s; Gosnell's Aromatic Cologne, 1s 10d; Farina's 1s, 1s 3d, and 4711 2s in wicker, 3s and 5s; Rimmell's Toilet Vinegar, 1s and 1s 10d; Rigaud's French ditto, 2s 6d.
PERFUMED SOAPS.—Elderflower, Rose, Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerine, Oatmeal, and others, in 1-lb. bars, 1s; large Tablets 6d, smaller 5 for 1s, in squares 4 or 6 for 1s; Transparent bars 10d, tablets 6d and 4d; Wright's Coal Tar, 9d; Calvert's Carbolic Acid, in bars, 1s 2d, and tablets 6d, extra strong 1s, and his Tooth and Shaving Sticks, 7d; Dog Soaps, 6d and 1s; Pumice Soap, 6d; Sand Tablets or Balls, 6d; Price's Old Brown Windsor, in packets, 1s and 2s; Shaving Soaps, 9d, 1s, and 1s 3d; and others.
Three pounds' worth shipped to any port in Queensland, or sent by rail, coach, or steamboat to any part of this colony. One pound's worth sent to any of the suburbs of Sydney, carriage free.
WASHINGTON H. SOUL,
221, Pitt-street, one door from King-street, Sydney.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.—EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.—The following letter has been received from William Boards, Esq., an extensive agriculturist and land agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—
"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.
"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and, when going to bed at night, took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling as I do fully assured of its efficacy.
"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"WM. BOARDS."
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Night Cough, &c., and all pulmonary affections. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 3d per bottle. Sold retail by all Chemists and Storekeepers. Wholesale Agents—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, MYERS and SOLOMON, Sydney; FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO., Melbourne; P. and S. FALK, FAULDING and CO., Adelaide and Melbourne; and other wholesale houses. Proprietor—THOS. POWELL, Blackfriars-road, London.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S Dandelion PILLS, the great liver remedy and successful substitute for calomel.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1½d pots, 1s each, to all chemists and shopkeepers.

WEEKES' Carbolic Ointment cures Gout, Rheumatism, and all wounds and sores. Parramatta-st.

CHURCHILL'S SIRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, Pitt-street.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS, tonic aperient. They never give cold.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers of American Tray Buggies, Phaetons, Sociables, slide and turn-out seat, top and no-top Buggies, Express Waggons, Wheelstocks, ash and hickory Plank. AMERICAN HARNESS of every description, both russet and black, from best makers direct.
Office and Stores, 50, Clarence-street.

THE STABLES, Bligh-street, and 64, Hunter-street. Established over 25 years.
The most exquisite Carriages, Buggies, &c., with reliable coachmen. Horses and Saddle Hacks, for HIRE.
Splendid accommodation for livery horses, &c.
Sales effected on commission or otherwise.

PARK PHAETON, in good order, £22; light Spring-van, £18; 16 new Spring-carts, £14; 2 light Express Waggons, £22 and £45, warranted; 6 new Buggies, £40; business Cart, £22; the neatest Dogcart in the city, £40; digger's Dray and Harness, £14. M'CARTY and CO., 255, Castlereagh-street.

PAIR very neat Waggon or Buggy HORSES, any trial, £35; black very handsome buggy and saddle Horse, £25; park phaeton Pony, £10; bay 15.2, stylish buggy, saddle, and side-saddle Horse, 40 guineas; bay draught Horse, 30 cwt. trial in sand, £25; Chestnut, good goer, £15. M'CARTY and CO.

FOR SALE, 2 American sidebar BUGGIES, Brewster's patent steel tyre and axles; also, Sociables, Turnout Seat Buggies, Tray Express Waggons Panel Carts. T. MOORE, Oxford-street, opposite Court-house.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle HORSE. Apply at 84, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 3 Hansom CABS, with Harness complete, very cheap. MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, Parcel Delivery VAN, new; price, £18. Mr. Hayden, Farmers' Home Hotel, 498, George-st.

BROWN first-class Buggy and Saddle HORSE, and weight carrier, £25; Saddle, £2. WOOLLER'S.

BROWN, good Saddle and Buggy HORSE, £25; well bred Saddle HORSE, £25; Pony, £10. Wooller's.

GREY 16-hand first-class Phaeton and Brougham Horse, £30; Spring-cart Horse, £15. KNIGHT.

BAY first-class buggy Horse, £22; handsome, well-bred Hack, £15. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-street.

SURVEYOR'S Waggon, new, £32; Hooded Waggon, £23; Hooded Phaeton, £10; S. Van, £10. Knight.

HOODED Sociable, £45; double Hooded Buggy, £35; American Tray Buggy, £27; S. Cart, £14. Knight.

LIGHT PHAETON, in good condition, with break, for SALE or Exchange. Goldspring, Parramatta-st.

FOR SALE, HORSE, CART, and HARNESS, £12. Trial. Apply W. HARE, Newtown.

STRONG GIG, £5; young sound Mare, £5; Harness, £2; Saddle, 35s. Bathurst Hotel, 29, Parramatta-st.

CARRIAGE and Double Set HARNESS for SALE. HUGHES, Auctioneer, 292, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, set silver-mounted brown Buggy HARNESS, almost new; maker, Brush. 8, Oxford-st.

TWO-WHEEL SOCIABLE wanted. Goldspring, Parramatta-street.

TO CAB PROPRIETORS.—Wanted to purchase, for cash, 2 good SAFETIES, HORSES, and HARNESS, complete. Apply Cave of Dunmore Hotel, Gipps and Macquarie streets.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

CROYDON STATION.
Messrs. HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to submit for
PRIVATE SALE
two substantially-built 6-roomed
VILLAS,
situate within one hundred yards of the Railway-station.
The property may be purchased on very easy terms.
Possession of one can be had at an early date.
Cards to view may be had and all information at the Offices, Pitt-street.

ROOKWOOD.—For SALE, close to Station, a few Acres of splendid Brick LAND. 237, George-st.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
UNDERWOOD ESTATE, Paddington.—Choice Allotments in Hargrave and Sutherland streets.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, well-built; 1½ acre Land, highly improved, beautifully situated; ocean view; city communication every ten minutes.
WAVERLEY.—Choice Villa Sites, 1¼ and 1½ acre each.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., close to Railway Station, Petersham.
VILLA RESIDENCES, with Land, of various description, eastern suburbs.
Allotments of LAND in city and suburbs.
CITY PROPERTY—GOOD INVESTMENT.
THREE LARGE HOUSES, new and well-built, every convenience, Albion-street, Surry Hills.
TWO SMALL HOUSES, new, with every convenience, off Albion-street, Surry Hills.
TWO HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations, cemented and painted, slate roof, gas, water, &c. Regent-street, Paddington. Capital situation.
THOMAS B. WALKER.
House and Estate Agent, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, very comfortable Cottage and Garden, Newtown; £750. Apply Moss and Co., 410, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath, water, front garden, ground 35 x 112, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.
For SALE, two splendid Building ALLOTMENTS, fenced in, each having a frontage of 99 feet to Iron-street, by a depth of 198
Apply W. TINDALE, 697, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, nice FARM, on railway line; also, four Acres good LAND, Neutral Bay, North Shore. WOOD, YOUNGER, and CO., 1.., Pitt-street.

ORCHARD and FARM for SALE, yields well, good market. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, for SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-st.

JAMES PRINGLE, 168, Pitt-street, has for SALE—
Terrace of HOUSES, Albion Estate, cheap, £2150
3 Houses, land 46 x 133½, Parramatta-street, £750
Waterside Residence, wharf, garden, 1 acre, £2250
Houses, Surry Hills, £250, £525, £550, and £600
Houses, Paddington, £400, £650, with gas, £750
3½ Acres and villa Residence, Redmire, £1250
Cottage and ¾ acre Land, near Botany, £500
Cottages, Newtown, £200, £350, and £355
Terrace of Houses, Surry Hills, bargain, £2500
Terrace of Houses, Moore Park, position A1., £3000
Block of Land, Petersham, £350; Block, Concord, £75.

FOR SALE, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, near St. Jude's Church, Randwick. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and ALLOTMENTS for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 3 HOUSES, Surry Hills; rents, 33s per week. Apply W. J. CLARKE, 282, Pitt-street.

F O R S A L E.
CORNER BLOCK, of 3 acres, suitable for subdivision.
ALLOTMENTS near station, on terms.
BURWOOD.—3 large Blocks, good sites for gentlemen's residences, or subdivision, chances seldom to be met with, being near train and 'bus
ALLOTMENTS near station, on terms
COTTAGE, 6 rooms, and 2 acres land, garden, &c.
PADDINGTON.—Old South Head Road, House, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's and bath room, £650
HOUSE, 6 rooms, stable, &c., £580, Underwood-street: splendid view.
HOUSE, 6 rooms, wash-house, view, &c., £500.
NEWTOWN.—Terrace, three 4-roomed Houses, balcony and verandah; also, 4-roomed Cottage
PETERSHAM.—Block, 15 acres, good chance for speculation, as it is suitable for subdivision
HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen and outhouses, &c.; rent, £90; price, £850: two minutes walk from station, splendid view
SOUTH HYTHE.—A beautiful water frontage building allotment, adjoining land reserved by Government.
SURRY HILLS.—Terrace, 9 new and well-built 4-roomed Houses; rent, £291 10s. Price, £2550
2 HOUSES, Gibbs-street; £500.
ULTIMO.—House, 4 rooms, kitchen, verandah, &c.
MARRICKVILLE.—Block, 5½ acres; price, £350; well situated, and suitable for subdivision.
WOOLLAHRA.—4 COTTAGES—1 5 rooms, 2 3 rooms, 1 4 rooms; the whole in one lot; price, £550; rents, 31s per week.
2 HOUSES, 6 rooms each; price, £950. Torrens' Act title. Good position. Well built.
FARM, SEVEN HILLS, near Parramatta, 150 acres, subdivided into paddock, large orchard, &c.; good Cottage, barn, &c.
BATT and RODD,
132, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on any of the above properties at 6 per cent. per annum. Houses, Cottages, Farms, and Land not advertised for SALE. Particulars on application.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmund Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Spring-street.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO., Stock and Station Agents,
Wagga Wagga, Hay and Sydney.
Agents for
Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne
Ryan and Hammond, ditto
W. and J. Raleigh, ditto
J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto.
Corresponding Agents all over the colonies.
Sydney Office:
Vickery's-chambers,
Pitt-street.

WANTED to purchase UNSTOCKED COUNTRY, suitable for breeding cattle; area extensive. Thomas Cook, Turanville, Scone, New South Wales.

PRIME pedigree Durham BULL for SALE. W. NIXON and CO., 693, George-street.

WICKLOW C. STATION, between the Bogan and the Lachlan Rivers, with 16,000 Sheep, more or less.

E. C. DAVIES and CO. have received instructions from the Proprietors to offer for sale privately, Wicklow C. Station, situated about 30 miles from Melrose, together with 16,000 first-class sheep, more or less.

Wicklow C. contains 109 square miles of magnificent and richly grassed country, with saltbush and other fattening herbs, and is lightly timbered with box, yarran, and wilga. There are several fine gil-gies and water-holes, besides two large tanks in good positions now running over, and capable of storing a large quantity of water. The whole is enclosed with a six-wire sheep-proof boundary fence.

The stock are of the following ages:—
1000 maiden ewes, 2 years old
2100 ewes, 3 and 4 ditto, to lamb
1000 ditto, 4 ditto
1000 ditto, 5 ditto
1000 wedders, 2 ditto
4000 ditto, 3 ditto
1000 ditto, 4 ditto
2183 hoggets, 18 months old
2300 ditto, 12 ditto
170 rams

16,033 more or less.

The whole of these sheep, as will be seen by the above list, are quite young; they are also in full fleece and splendid condition, and the flocks have been for many years past carefully culled, and the breeding sheep have had none but first-class rams among them. As a guarantee of the superior quality of the stock, both for wool and carcass, it may be mentioned that the average price obtained in the London market during the past four years has been 1s. 3d. per lb. for the wool, and the average weight of fleece per head during the same period has been 5 lbs. or a fraction over. Wicklow C. Station is among the favoured few that have been visited by a copious rainfall, and there is, consequently, an abundance both of grass and water. There will be about 3000 fat wedders fit for market immediately after shearing, which, in view of the threatened scarcity, must command a high price.

The above property will be open for purchase by private contract until the 25th of August instant, when, if not disposed of, it will be offered by public auction, in Melbourne, on the 30th of the same month.

All particulars can be obtained on application to E. C. DAVIES and CO., Stock and Station Agents, Orange.

AUCTION SALES.

FIRST-CLASS STATION PROPERTY, ALBERT DISTRICT.
284,000 Acres, more or less.
110 Miles from Bourke.

THOMAS DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Barton, Brothers, to sell by auction, to close a partnership, at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Exchange, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 15th September next, at 11 o'clock,
The Briindingabba station, with all improvements.
N. B.—This magnificent station is abundantly watered and without stock.

For full particulars see Saturday's advertisements, or the agents, 326, George-street.

Timothy and A. T.

T. S. CLIBBORN has been instructed by E. De Mestre, Esq., to sell privately, the well-known racehorses,
Timothy, by Tim Whiffler—Lady,
and
A. T., by Tarragon—Luna,
with their engagements.
Particulars at 172, Castlereagh-street.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Three Handsome Saddle and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. E. Johnston to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 6 years old, by Deerfoot, broken to saddle and harness
A bay gelding, 5 years old, by Magus, broken to saddle and harness
A bay gelding, 5 years old, by Cossack, broken to saddle and harness.

Saddle and Side Saddle Mare.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A chestnut mare, broken to saddle and side saddle.

A powerful Draught Horse, Dray and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the executrix of the late W. F. Holles, of Camperdown, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 12 o'clock,
A powerful draught horse: also a dray and harness.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from W. J. M'Connell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, August 2, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of magnificent heavy draught colts and fillies by the celebrated imported Suffolk Punch horse Conqueror, and the imported Clydesdale horse Clinker.

These are, without the slightest doubt, the finest lot Mr. M'Connell has ever had in the market, and he believes the best that has ever been offered at Camperdown in one lot. The public and the trade are specially invited to this sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by W. O. Gilchrist, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of cattle, from Mount Broughton, by rail, and exceedingly prime.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by L. Faithfull, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
500 fat wethers, from his noted Springfield paddocks, and exceedingly prime.
N.B.—These have travelled no distance, being trucked from Goulburn.

HARRISON JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. M'Kenzie and Archer to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
100 fat cows, paddock-fed, and very prime.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Rotton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
80 prime fat lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by W. Lee, Esq., jun., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, by rail, and 56 lbs.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
100 really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their Boorooma Station, balance of those sold on Monday.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from the Hon. James White to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
2000 really prime and weighty fat ewes (third flock), from his Bando Station, Liverpool Plains.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 3rd instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, in lots, per rail, from Tirranna.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from A. Tobin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 prime ewes, from Wingadee, and trucked from Mount Victoria.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from A. E. Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
126 head of prime fat bullocks.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from A. J. Cobcroft, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
103 head of prime fat cattle.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 2nd August, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
84 head of prime fat cattle, very fresh and nice quality.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from G. T. Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 2nd August, 1877, at 3 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs, better than last lot.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, 1877, at 3 o'clock,
234 very prime fat wethers, per steamer.
Terms, cash.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from H. H. Hopkins, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, 1877, at 3 o'clock,
10 prime fat calves.
Terms, cash.

STORE PIGS. STORE PIGS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from D. J. Emery, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 store pigs.

FAT PIGS. FAT PIGS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from P. Hearley, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
75 prime fat pigs.

FAT LAMBS. FAT LAMBS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from S. Marks, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs.

MILCH COWS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock,
15 first-class milch cows, with calves at foot; springers and dry cattle.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, fat and store pigs, &c.
20 prime fat lambs, from S. Marks, Esq.
100 store pigs, from D. J. Emery, Esq.
75 prime fat pigs, from P. Hearley, Esq.
25 ditto ditto, per rail
30 ditto ditto calves, ditto.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock,
35 very superior milch cows, with calves, springers, and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
20 very prime fat calves, from E. L. Moore, Esq., Oran Park
24 ditto ditto, from Liverpool and Penrith
112 exceedingly prime fat lambs, from J. H. Stewart, Esq., The Mount, Bathurst
60 corn-fed porkers, from Picton, Camden, and Menangle.
At 1 o'clock,
10 head very prime paddock-fed fat cows, from R. A. M'Innes, Esq., Picton.

W. TINDALE will sell, at Darling Harbour, This Day, at 10, Wood, all lengths.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Billet wood
Post and rails, and palings, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, 10 o'clock, Wood.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
At the New Yards.
TO-MORROW, half-past 12 o'clock.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction.
90 dead pigs
Fat and store pigs
Poultry
30 pair turkeys
1 ton bacon, cheese, butter, and eggs.
At 2 o'clock,
250 cases oranges
40 ditto mandarin oranges
30 ditto lemons.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Billet wood, spokes, &c.

Building Materials of two Cottages, corner of Bucknell and Wilson streets, Newtown, known as on Hanson's-paddock, now the property of the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society.

J. W. WATKIN will sell by auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY next, at 3 p.m.,
The building material of two cottages, for removal,
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. A. Pittman, Bay-street, Glebe, consisting of clothing, sundries, jewellery.

Sundries, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and other Rings, Alberts, Chains, Lockets, &c., &c.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. B. Davis, of Botany-street. As above.

THIS DAY, at half-past 10.
On the Premises, 296, Liverpool-street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising
Horsehair Dining-room Suite, Chiffonier, Loo Table
Velvet-pile Cover, Pictures, Matting, Couches
Tubular Bedsteads, &c., Chests Drawers, Toilet glasses
Pier Glasses, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, &c.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Mellor to sell by auction on the premises, 296, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY,
The above, without reserve.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
On the premises, Botany Road, near Hudson's Mills.
LATHE, VICE, ENGINEER'S TOOLS, FURNITURE.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises (under rent warrant), THIS DAY, at 2,
The whole of the plant, lathes, &c., of a working engineer, without reserve.

FRIDAY, 3rd August, at 11 o'clock.

At the NEW MART, 35, Erskine-street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

A. G. COOPER will sell by auction, at the Mart, 35, ERSKINE-STREET, on FRIDAY,
The above, without reserve.

BELMORE HOTEL,
Upper William-street, Darlinghurst.

FRIDAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Lease, 3 years, at 30s per week
License, Stock-in-Trade
Bar Fixtures
Household Furniture and Effects.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above old establishment,
Without reserve.

OLD BUILDING MATERIALS
of Premises, No. 386, Kent-street, formerly known as the Ship Inn, between Market and Druitt streets, consisting of Bricks, Stone, Timber, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction on MONDAY, 6th August, at 12 o'clock, at the above building,
without reserve.

THURSDAY, August 2, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of Mr. GRANT, 3 doors from PENNEY'S CORDIAL MANUFACTORY, Newtown Road.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT and Useful Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—
Glass and China
Electroplatedware and Cutlery
Sweet-toned Trichord Rosewood COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
HANDSOME WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in Cretonne
Brussels Carpets, Hearthrugs
Elegant WALNUT CHIFFONIER, M. S., plate glass doors and back
Walnut Chiffonier, Whatnot Corner Whatnot
VERY ELEGANT GILT PIER GLASSES, 50 x 40
Handsome Rosewood SOFA TABLE
Green Rep Curtains and Cornice
MASSIVE MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, in Morocco
TELESCOPE DINING TABLE, 3 spare leaves
Handsome Mahogany Sideboard
TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, Palliasses, Hair Mattresses, Curtains
MAHOGANY WARDROBE, Cedar Chests, Drawers
Handsome M. S. WASHSTANDS, with Table and Glass to match
Commode, Bedroom Carpets and Chairs
Floorcloth, Stair Carpet
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Grant to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, August 2, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, near Shepherd's Nursery, Newtown Road,
The whole of his household furniture and effects,
Terms, cash.

On view after 2 o'clock on Wednesday and Morning of sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell Streets.

TRIAL SHIPMENT
of
CHOICE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
Published by Virtue and Co., London. A few of which are—

Eastlake, Pictures	Fine Art Picture Book
Mulready, ditto	British School of Art
Landseer, ditto	Art Studies
Etty, Leslie, &c., ditto	Staunton on Chess
Natural History	Burns' Works
Shakespeare's Works	History of Russian War
Brown's Farriery	Hall's Ireland, &c., &c.
British Landscape	

STANDARD NOVELS
All the Year Round
Cornhill Magazine,
And a Large Quantity of Various Publications.
Also,
3 BEAUTIFULLY BOUND BIBLES, with full-page Steel Engravings, illustrated by Dore.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.,
HANDSOMELY BOUND and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.
Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.

FRIDAY, 3rd August, at 11 a.m.,
at
the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN WATCHES,
of the celebrated
WALTHAM MANUFACTURE,

Numbering about ONE THOUSAND SILVER WATCHES of every kind made, and representing an aggregate value of
FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS.

The above are of all sizes, full-jewelled and expansion balance, and, from their well-known good-going and lasting qualities, are invaluable to SQUATTERS, TRAVELLERS, BUSHMEN, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, and the BUSINESS MAN.

Some of the reasons why you should buy an
AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH
in preference to any other.

ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES have Fogg's patent pinion to prevent damage to the train by the accidental breaking of the Main Spring.

ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES have hardened and tempered hair springs, which secure a more uniform rate and facilitate the regulating.

ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES have hardened and tempered pinions, which prevent wear.

ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, even the keyless ones, are very simple in construction, and can be repaired by any watchmaker.

ALL AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES are warranted by special certificate to be made on the most approved principles, of the best materials, and to possess every requisite of a reliable time-keeper.

Also,
VERY FINE BRILLIANT, weighing 5½ carats.

HANDSOME GOLD SNAKE RING, set with 5 first-water Brilliants.

UNIQUE SILVER PIPING BULLFINCH SNUFF BOX, RICHLY chased and VERY COSTLY Enamelled.

_ By an artful mechanical contrivance a Bullfinch, which is concealed between the lids of this remarkable Snuff Box, is made to spring forward and pipes so naturally that any would imagine that the melodious tones came from a real bullfinch.

TO THE CITY and COUNTRY WATCHMAKERS

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importer, Mr. Evan Roberts, to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 3rd August, at 11 a.m.

LARGE SHIPMENT of about 1000 WATCHES, of the CELEBRATED WALTHAM MANUFACTURE, of all sizes, full-jewelled and expansion balance, mostly hunters.

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE, WITHOUT RESERVE, as the Importer is determined to sell.

_ Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THURSDAY, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

On account of whom it may concern,
ex Commonwealth.

B over 3932 in Diamond.
ONE BALE DOUBLE YELLOW FOOLSCAP
20 REAMS, each 26 lbs.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

5 CASES ENVELOPES
6 BALES BROWN PAPER
DOUBLE-DEMY PRINTING PAPER
BILL BOOKS, LEDGERS
DAY-BOOKS, Fancy Sealing Wax
Red and Blue Pencils
Infantry Drill Books.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock,
at
The Australian Auction Rooms, Spring-street.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION,
of
Richly-cut Glassware
China, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services
Best Quality Electroplate
Dining-room Furniture
Drawing-room Furniture
Bedroom Furniture
Valuable Oil Paintings and Engravings
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, CABINET-MAKERS, BROKERS, and OTHERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms cash.
Full particulars will appear.

THE USUAL ATTRACTIVE QUARTERLY SALE,
on
MONDAY, 6th August, at 3 p.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES,
HARMONIUMS,
and
POWERFUL-TONED AMERICAN ORGANS.

TO PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 6th August, at 3 p.m.,
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS.
Terms at sale
_ Catalogues in course of compilation.

The makers' names will be disclosed in Saturday's issue.

WATER CASKS, IRON TANKS
Bottled Beers, Wines
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.
Surplus Stores, now landing
at Dibbs' Wharf, Miller's Point,
ex Emigrant ship Corona,
by order of the Consignees.
For Sale by Auction, on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2,
August 6, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

GASALIERS, BRACKETS, GAS TUBING, GLASS SHADES, &c.

14 Packages
NEW GOODS
of Fashionable Designs,
from a celebrated London House.

For Sale by Auction at the Rooms of
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
FRIDAY, August 3, at 11.
Full particulars at sale.

COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
in Walnut,
just landed ex ——, from London,
for Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on
FRIDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

Surplus Pine Timber.
Doors, Venetians, Lead Pipe, &c.,
ex Emigrant ship Corona,
now discharging at Dibbs's Wharf,
Miller's Point.
By order of the Consignees.
For Sale by Auction,
on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 6th,
at half-past 2 o'clock, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

ROUGH BROWNS
SLATE HOLLANDS
FORFARS
FLANNELS
BLANKETS
WOOLLENS
DRESS MATERIALS, &c.

Ex Cairnsmore and Gilroy.

THIS DHY (Thursday) and FRIDAY, 2nd and 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
24—30 pieces L. B. rough browns, 5 numbers
25— 1 case same
26—30 pieces S. B. rough browns, 5 numbers
27— 1 case same
31—20 pieces 4-4 slate hollands, 190
20 ditto ditto, 250
15—12 ditto 36-inch forfars, x
16—12 ditto ditto, 4
589— 9 ditto 38-inch ditto, 25
9221—23 ditto coloured lustres
6317—50 pairs 10-4 medium blankets
6304—50 ditto ditto ditto
6313—50 ditto extra super ditto
6303—50 ditto 9-4 ditto
295—35 pieces scarlet electoral flannels, 7 numbers
296—20 ditto Welsh flannels, 5 numbers
297—16 ditto 4-4 ditto, 4 numbers
10461— 8 ditto fancy wool trouserings, No. 80
10462—10 ditto super ditto ditto, 103
10463—12 ditto fancy ditto ditto. 133
10464— 8 ditto ¾ wool hairlines, 131
10465—12 ditto ¾ wool tweeds, 132
10466—11 ditto super fancy wool trouserings, 104
10467—11 ditto 6-4 fancy coatings
10468— 6 ditto ditto ditto
987—20 ditto crape cloths, assorted
98—100 dozen 5-8 and 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs
84 damask cloths, assorted numbers
99— 8 pieces bordered tea cloths
4 ditto linen hucks, &c.
Terms, at sale.

9 Casks KEROSENE LAMPS
4 ditto HOLLOWARE
2 Cases BRIAR PIPES
1 Case CONCERTINAS
2 Cases PLATEDWARE
1 Case REVOLVERS
1 ditto FRAMED OLEOGRAPHS,
ex Gilroy.

For Absolute Sale,
TO-MORROW, Friday, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11,
20 cases of the above goods, just landed ex Gilroy.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY next, 6th instant.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.
New and Seasonable Goods, now landing ex Hawkesbury.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of new and seasonable
BOOTS and SHOES,
now landing, as above.
Terms at sale, liberal.
No reserve.

Ash Oars.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, August 3,
265 ash oars.
Terms, cash.

MUNTZ METAL.
On account of whom it may concern.
10 Cases 16 to 22 oz.
By order of the consignees.

FRIDAY, August 3, at the City Mart.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases Muntz metal, 16 to 22 oz,
With all faults, if any.
Terms, cash.

TO BOOT AND SHOE BUYERS.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MORITZ BRITZ, OF SINGLETON.

By Order of SAMUEL LYONS, Esq., Official Assignee.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, August 2, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent assortment of boots in the above estate.
Terms, c

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

VERY ATTRACTIVE BOOT and SHOE SALE.

To Town and Country Buyers.

SPLENDID SHIPMENT of BOOTS and SHOES, ex Silver Eagle,
consisting of an UNUSUALLY GOOD ASSORTMENT of WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, in SPECIAL SIZES.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured by the importers, Messrs. Scott and Henderson, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 2nd August, at 11 o'clock.
Also, Invoices of GERMAN LASTINGS, SNOW and BENNETT'S, WILLIAM JONES', and other makers'
2 cases SUPERIOR CALF.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

KAURI SAWN PINE.
The Finest Shipment of NEW ZEALAND TIMBER ever imported into this market.

For Positive Sale.
The entire cargo of Superior Selected Kauri Pine, just arrived ex ELIZA MARY, to the consignment of Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

THURSDAY, August 2nd, at 3 o'clock,
at Grafton Wharf,
Highly Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and the Trade generally.

THE ABOVE SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR KAURI PINE BOARDS, EX ELIZA MARY, IS FROM THE CELEBRATED UNION SASH AND DOOR MILLS AT KIAPARA, AND HAS BEEN SPECIALLY SELECTED TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS MARKET.

T. and G. INCH FLOORING BOARDS
SHELVING
WIDE UNDRESSED BOARDS
HALF-INCH BOARDS
ARCHITRAVES, MOULDINGS, SEASONED DECK PLANK.

The Auctioneer desires to call the attention of the trade to the above very superior selected Kauri Pine, FREE FROM SAP OR KNOTS, being one of the finest samples ever imported from New Zealand.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions from Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co. to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, August 2, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the ELIZA MARY, just arrived from New Zealand, comprising
DRESSED AND UNDRESSED TIMBER
T. and G. flooring
Planed shelving
Wide rough boards
Deck planking, specially seasoned
Architraves
Mouldings
Skirtings
Joists and scantlings
Particulars in catalogues.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, August 4, 1877.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DOG-CART and HARNESS.
Proprietor removing to the country.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on the premises, 54, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, near Riley-street, on SATURDAY next, August 4, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Household furniture and effects
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Also,
A first-class dogcart and harness.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, August 3, 1877.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Rooms, 267, Margaret-street, on FRIDAY, August 3, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
Plated jewellery, books, brushes, knives, combs, boxes, tapes, and sundries
Assorted tin ware, galvanized buckets and tubs.

W. PRITCHARD'S ORDER OF AUCTION SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, August 2nd,
at 11 o'clock.

COTTAGE and LAND,
ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

Small COTTAGE and LAND,
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

An ALLOTMENT of LAND,
BALMAIN,
about 32 feet frontage to Darling-street by a depth of about 190 feet,
upon which is erected the walls of a House, consisting of FIRST-CLASS CUT STONE.

ALLOTMENT of LAND
and four HOUSES,
ALFRED-STREET, ST. PETERS, COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND
at
MARRICKVILLE, NORTH KINGSTON, BATTERSEA, NEWTOWN, TEMPE, RYDE, and GLADESVILLE.
The above are FREEHOLD TITLES.

TWO COMFORTABLE COTTAGES,
WALKER-STREET, REDFERN.
Leasehold titles.
For particulars see yesterday's HERALD, ECHO, and EVENING NEWS.

CASTLE HILL.

IMPORTANT SALE of
CATTLE, HORSES
CARTS, PLOUGHS
BUGGIES, HARNESS
Horse-Power Machine
Chaffcutter
Corncracker
8 Tons Oaten Hay
Farming Tools
Choice Poultry
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
and EFFECTS.
BOOKS.

BOWDEN and MILLS have been instructed by Mrs. Greenup, in consequence of her leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at Darcy's Inn, Castle Hill, next to the Church, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock and working plant of the farm, comprising 4 cows, 1 heifer, 2 steers, 1 superior draught horse broken in to all work, 2 saddle horses, horse-power machine, chaffcutter, corncracker, 8 tons oaten hay, subsoil and cultivation ploughs, patent scarifier, light and heavy spring-carts, dray, tilt cart, cart and plough harness, wood roller, ladders, carpenter's bench, tools, chimney-sweeping machine, &c., &c.
Also, one sociable buggy, one tray buggy and harness
The whole of the household furniture, comprising drawing-room chairs, table, sofas, cottage piano by Aucher, W. and W. full cabinet sewing machine, clock, whatnot, pictures, microscope, telescope, fowling pieces, electric machine, dining tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, bookshelves, secretaire, &c., bookcase, carpeting, crockery, double and single iron bedsteads, bedding, chests drawers, toilet table, washstands and sets, kitchen utensils, mangle, Norfolk Island dripstone in frame, dairy implements, slate slab shelving, dressers, large cupboards, safes, baths, &c.
And a quantity of other useful articles.
Terms, cash.

An omnibus will leave the Parramatta Railway Station at 10.15 a.m., to convey intending purchasers to the sale free of charge.

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY
CUTLERY, BRUSHWARE, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE is instructed to submit to public auction, on FRIDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock,
17 packages fancy goods, just landed.
Terms, cash.
Details in future issue.

Boots and Shoes.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock,
15 trunks men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes.
Terms, cash.

CITY PROPERTIES.

The ATTENTION of CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, SPECULATORS, and others is directed to the EXTRAORDINARY SALE, on FRIDAY, 10th August, of the following first-class city investments.

PITT-STREET.	Punch's Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and King streets.
KING-STREET.	Camb's Hotel, at the corner of Castlereagh-street, and two Shops adjoining, in King-street.
ARGYLE-STREET.	Four Residences, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Grimes-buildings, opposite the Reserve.
FORT-STREET.	Corner block of Land, east of Grimes-buildings.
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.	Cottage, No. 355, and Shop, No. 357; also two Cottages at the rear.
CAMPBELL-STREET.	House, No. 210, and Shop, No. 212, between Crown and Bourke streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.

HASTINGS.
LADY ROBINSON'S BEACH.

It will be seen from the local sketch that the present roads to Hastings are, by turning to the left immediately after leaving the Cook's River Dam, or at the Wesleyan Church, on the Rocky Point (Sans Souci) Road (the latter is the best). It is only about a quarter of a mile beyond Mr. Hook's beautiful grounds, with the statues thereon.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

FAVOURABLY SITUATED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, CAMPBELL-STREET, opposite the DRY DOCK RESERVE, and within three minutes' walk of the DOCK STEAMERS' WHARF.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that Block of Land having a large frontage to CAMPBELL-STREET, with a depth of 66 FEET, upon portion of the frontage of which is erected a NEATLY FINISHED COTTAGE, with verandah in front, and containing hall, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with detached washhouse, stable, &c.

The above is very conveniently situated, close to the STEAMERS' WHARF, at the DOCK, a position where residences of this class are daily sought for, and command constant tenants.

Many inquiries have been made to rent this COTTAGE, but the vendor prefers selling the property unlet, so that those in search of a HOME favourably situated in this suburb will have this opportunity of securing the same, ready for occupation at once.

Inspection is particularly invited, and the key may be obtained on application to Mr. F. VALE, next to the property.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CITY FREEHOLDS.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO and CROWN STREETS.
The SHAMROCK HOTEL at the corner, and SHOP adjoining in CROWN-STREET.

PALMER-STREET.
1. SHOP and TERRACE of 8 DWELLING-HOUSES, at the corner of Bay-street.
2. TERRACE of FIVE HOUSES, at the corner of Griffith-street.

PALMER and GRIFFITH STREETS.
CORNER SITE, 30 feet frontage to one street and 50 feet to the other.

PALMER and PLUNKET STREETS.
CORNER ALLOTMENT, 20 feet frontage to the former street and 68½ feet to the latter.

BOURKE and GRIFFITH STREETS.
CORNER BLOCK of Building Land, 70 FEET frontage to Bourke-street, and 78 feet to Griffith-street.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above city properties and lands, by order of the mortgagee.
Full particulars of the several lots will be published in a few days.

Messrs. M'CARTHY, ROBERTSON, and FISHER, Pitt-street, Solicitors of the mortgagee.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER of the TRUSTEES of the Estate of the late H. ISLER, Esq.

PITT-STREET:
STERLING CITY PROPERTY, No. 139, PITT-STREET, opposite the UNION BANK, comprising THOSE EXTENSIVE and CENTRALLY-SITUATED COMMERCIAL PREMISES now in the occupation of Messrs. POULTON and BEGBIE and OTHERS.
Also,
THE COMMODIOUS BRICK STORE at the rear, at present let to Messrs. MYERS and CANTOR.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class city property, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan of the property is now in course of preparation.

JOHN DAWSON and SON, Pitt-street, Solicitors of the Estate.

PETERSHAM. PETERSHAM.

VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, PARRAMATTA ROAD and GEORGE-STREET,
opposite the
COOK'S RIVER NEW ROAD.

It has the following frontages:—
68 FEET to PARRAMATTA ROAD
150 FEET to GEORGE-STREET
68 FEET to a lane at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above corner site, Parramatta Road, Petersham.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

TOWN OF YASS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
in consequence of the proprietor retiring from active business.

That EXTENSIVE and SUBSTANTIAL BLOCK of BUSINESS PREMISES, occupying the most central position in the TOWN of YASS, being situated at the junction of COMUR and MEEHAN STREETS, and comprising
the well-known
ROYAL HOTEL,
with its extensive stabling and coach-houses.

THREE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, in COMUR-STREET, adjoining the above; the CENTRE one being under lease to the POST-OFFICE.

THREE SHOPS, in continuation of the above, with side entrance from Comur-street.

And
AN ALLOTMENT of LAND, also in Comur-street, having a frontage of 89 feet, by a great depth, and upon which are some premises now used as a CARPENTER'S SHOP.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, HENRY HART, Esq. (in consequence of his retiring from active business, and being about to leave the district), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER next,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well-built block of property, SUBDIVIDED into FOUR LOTS, full particulars of which will be published in an early advertisement.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

ORDER OF SALE
CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES
to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
TO-MORROW, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

PARRAMATTA STREET.	The Glebe Coffee House, and Coulter's Produce Store, Parramatta-street, east of Bay-street.
GLEBE ROAD.	Hope-terrace, Nos. 1 to 4, four residences, Glebe Road, near Harden-street.
GLEBE.	Large block of Land, nearly 1 acre, Broughton, Mitchell, and Norton streets, on portions of which are the following:—Six Cottages, Broughton-street; Four Cottages, Mitchell-street; Shop and Cottage, adjoining Norton-street.
GLEBE.	Broughton-terrace, three residences, Broughton-street, between Mitchell and Norton streets.
NEWTOWN ROAD.	Block of freehold Land, Newtown Road, a few feet west of Queen-street.
STANMORE.	Cottage Residence and block of Land, Alma-street, and Cottage in Emily-street, close to the Stanmore Road. In one or two lots.
ASHFIELD.	Dwelling House and Allotment Land, Liverpool Road, a few yards west of Ashfield-street. Choice site, Norton-street, abutting on the above.
BURWOOD.	Cottage and Land, Burwood Road, west side, 300 feet southerly from the Liverpool Road.
GEORGE'S RIVER.	116 acres on north side of the river, about 5 miles from Cook's River dam. Laverton Park, 190 acres, George's River, near the Church and School in Peckhurst, on the Forest Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PADDINGTON, near the TOLLBAR.

VALUABLE BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, COMBER-STREET, BARCOM GLEN ESTATE, adjoining the PROPERTIES belonging to Messrs. BRODIE, KIDMAN, ARMITAGE, HARRIS, and others, only a few yards north of the MAIN SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
It has 60½ FEET frontage to COMBER-STREET, with a depth of 66½ FEET on the north side, 93 FEET on the south side, and a width at the rear of 120½ FEET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE described large block of building land, in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Pitt-street, Solicitors for the Vendor.

TO BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS,
and
SPECULATORS.

LARGE FREEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND,
POINT PIPER ROAD,
WOOLLAHRA,
adjoining
the New Congregational Church, at the corner of Moncur-street, and opposite the Underwood Estate.

It comprises lots 5 to 8, and portion of lot 4, of Section A of Wallis' subdivision of Upper Paddington, and has 86 FEET frontage to POINT PIPER ROAD, with a depth of 99 FEET, extending to a lane at the rear. It is partly enclosed with a paling fence.

_ The attention of Builders, Capitalists, Speculators, and others is directed to the sale of this freehold block of land at Woollahra. It is beautifully situated, and the view from the land includes the harbour, North Shore, and the surrounding picturesque scenery.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, August 13, at 11 o'clock,
The above described block of freehold land.
Plan at the Rooms.
TITLE, TORRENS' ACT.

STANMORE HEIGHTS.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE and LARGE BLOCK of LAND, at the corner of ENMORE ROAD and JULIET-STREET, near the mansion and grounds of Judge Josephson, and the residence of J. Kingsbury, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. WILES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, having about the following frontages:—
120 FEET to ENMORE ROAD
163 FEET to JULIET-STREET
66 FEET to FRANCIS-STREET,
with the good depth on the northern side of 232 FEET, upon which is erected a NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with verandah on three sides, and containing entrance hall, 5 rooms, dressing-room, bathroom, and verandah, room with detached office or library; also, kitchen and laundry, with two rooms over. Abundant supply of water from well at rear.
In front and at side of the residence is a tastefully laid-out flower garden, ornamental shrubbery, and orchard.

The above property is most beautifully situated in this delightful suburb of our city, on the high grounds at STANMORE, with a charming view of Botany Bay, the greater portion of the PICTURESQUE SUBURB of MARRICKVILLE, and the surrounding COUNTRY SCENERY.
It is within three minutes' walk of the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION, and the OMNIBUSES to and from the city pass the property every half-hour during the day.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE
VILLA SITES
and
WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS,
being a subdivision of the
GREENWICH ESTATE,
situated on the PARRAMATTA RIVER, at the junction of the
LANE COVE RIVER,
adjoining and surrounding the STEAMERS' WHARF on the property.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
by order of the TRUSTEES of the Will of the late FRANCIS MITCHELL, Esq.

Particulars of TITLE may be obtained on application to W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq., Solicitor to the Estate, No. 77, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the above estate to sell by public auction,
ON THE GROUND,
on SATURDAY, the 18th August next,
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
The above valuable estate, subdivided into ALLOTMENTS, having large frontages to wide streets; a great number also having frontages to the WATERS of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers.
LITHOGRAPHS of the subdivision are NOW OBTAINABLE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Arrangements will be perfected for conveying intending purchasers to and from the land on the day of sale, full particulars of which will be published in due time.

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.
TERMS LIBERAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons claiming as purchasers from the late Mr. GEORGE GREEN, or the late Mr. FRANCIS MITCHELL, of allotments in the above village, are requested to forward particulars and description of the allotments so purchased to the AUCTIONEERS, or to W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq., 77, Elizabeth-street, Solicitor of the Estate.

First-class Saw-Mills and Plant for Sale.
On account of a Dissolution of Partnership.

R. BRECKENRIDGE is instructed by King and Co., of Victoria Steam Saw-Mills, Cooranbung, to sell by public auction, at the Ship Inn, Newcastle, THIS DAY, 2nd August, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the plant, machinery, dwelling-house, store, blacksmith's shop, stabling, &c., &c.
Also, 102 acres of land, on which the mill is erected. The whole now going, and in full working order, with an abundance of first-class timber, within easy distance of the mill.
This is one of the most complete and efficient plants in New South Wales, and well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Copies of inventory, and all other particulars can be had from the proprietors, at the mill; or, from the auctioneer, Newcastle.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1436142

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ABRAHAM MEDBURY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Caroline; to move from his residence, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. RICHARD MEDBURY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Caroline Medbury; to move from her late residence, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st. S.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JAMES and THOMAS PIPER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Caroline Medbury; to move from her late residence Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS 118, Oxford-st.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM MA'GUIRE, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral TOMORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, Victoria-street, Randwick, at a quarter to 1, and proceed to St. Jude's Church, thence to St. Leonards Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS LINCOLN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER Thomas; to move from his residence, St. Mary-street, Kingston, Newtown, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. C. BOOTS, Undertaker, Hordern-st., Newtn.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FRANCIS PURCELL are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER George Purcell; to move from the Mortuary, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN GIBBINS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late BROTHER-IN-LAW, George Purcell; to move from the Mortuary, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. MARY PURCELL, of Clarence-lane, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her deceased SON, the late Mr. George Purcell, of Lithgow Valley, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, from the Mortuary Station, Redfern, per train to the Necropolis, at 9 o'clock. T. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, Oxford-street.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for sundry Alterations to the White Horse Hotel, George-street. For plans and specifications apply at my Offices, 91, Elizabeth-street.
CHAS. H. MAY, Junior, Architect.

TENDERS required from COACHPAINTER, for work for the Sydney United Omnibus Company (Limited).
For particulars apply at the Office, 72, King-street.
C. A. WILSON, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Mr. ALBERT BOND, City Architect, will receive TENDERS up till SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, for the Erection of a Congregational School Room, at North Shore.
Plans and specifications to be seen at his office, No. 175, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

ALL CLAIMS against me, please send in at once to Australian Club.
HAMILTON OSBORNE, Australian Club.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 9th of August, for sundry additions, &c., to stores at rear of R. Uther, Esq.'s premises, Pitt-street.
Plans and specifications, and all particulars, may be obtained at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF MANLY. TENDERS will be received up to 6 p.m., of THURSDAY, the 2nd August, for Trenching the enclosure in the CORSO. Specification to be seen at Post Office, Manly.

TENDERS required for the Erection of a Stone Wharf Wall, North Shore. P. TALBOT, Circular Quay.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until 11th instant for the erection and completion of a Presbytery at Windsor. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TO PILE DRIVERS.—TENDERS required for the construction of a Timber Wharf at Milson's Point. Drawings and particulars at the office of FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, 183, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a Public School, at Waverley.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the architect's offices, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Public School Buildings, Waverley," must be addressed, on or before THURSDAY, the 30th August.
Security will be required for the due performance of the work.
Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Architect's office.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education.
1st August, 1877.

TENDERS are invited until 4th day of August for Stone Foundations of five Houses: also Brickwork. Plans at Charles H. May, jun.'s, architect offices, 91, Elizabeth-street. W. B. COLE, Builder.

TENDERS wanted for laying drain pipes. Apply 224, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted for the Removal and Erection of large Sheds &c., &c. For particulars apply Cave of Dunmore Hotel, corner of Gipps and Macquarie streets.

TO SPECULATORS, SHIPPING MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.
TENDERS are invited up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, for the LEASING of that entirely new building, CHANGE ALLEY, situate at the corner of Pitt and Alfred streets, Circular Quay.
The building contains NINETEEN very conveniently arranged and well lighted offices, in addition to all outside conveniences, and will be completed as per plans and specifications, which may be seen at our office.
The whole to be leased for a period of three years from completion of the building, and the successful tenderer will be required to pay all City and Municipal Imposts.
The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted.
The buildings can be inspected and lithographic plan may be seen and further particulars obtained at the rooms.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited until the 9th instant for the Erection of a Hotel at Paddington for Mr. J. Quigley. For plans, &c., apply A. M'GOVISK, 10, Belvoir-street, Alfred Park.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders for Alterations and Additions to 125, Oxford-st. to close on 3rd instant.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS required (labour only) for two Cottages, at North Shore. 282, Pitt-st.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY ADVANCED upon the Security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others. Bills of Sale, Note of Hand, Stock, Farms, Farming Implements, Live Stock, Machinery, Bank Scrip, Building Society Shares, Life Policies, Reversions, Vessels, &c., upon moderate terms, repayable to suit borrowers.
This emanates from a genuine lender and principal, therefore persons applying can rely that no preliminary charges whatsoever are made.
Applications received by letter address to ALPHA, Box 382, G. P. O. Must have name and address, otherwise they will not be attended to.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.
This bank has been established to meet a great demand which has heretofore existed in this city, viz., for the transaction of
LOANS, ADVANCES, and DISCOUNTS, &c., at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
GREAT FACILITIES will be given to borrowers desirous of purchasing businesses of any description,
STATIONS, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTIES, TOWN OR COUNTRY LANDS, &c.,
and, in all instances, the terms for repayment of same will be made to suit their convenience. This Bank will advance without any initiatory charges, in sums from £5 and upwards (to be repaid by easy instalments), on personal and other security. Bills of Sale on Furniture without possession, Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold Property, in town or country, on Stock, Shares, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Reversionary Interest, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

AUSTRALIAN BUILDING SOCIETY, 287, George-street, near Hunter-street.
DEPOSITS received to any extent, on which 7 per cent. is allowed for fixed deposits, and 6 per cent. on deposits that may be withdrawn at any time.
Advances made to members, repayable at the rate of 4s 1d a week for each £100 borrowed.
8 per cent. interest allowed to investing members, together with a share in the profits.
JAMES P. GARVAN, Manager.

MONEY advanced upon the security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others, BILLS OF SALE or otherwise, at 20 per cent. per annum. As this advertisement is bona-fide, and does not emanate from any Loan Office Agency whatever, the public can address in confidence to Delta, Box 41, G. P. O.
CAUTION.
In consequence of this system of advertising being imitated with a view, apparently, to entrap the unwary, it is deemed necessary to give the fullest publicity to the fact.

MONEY to be LENT in various sums, from £100 to £5000, on mortgage of freehold property. W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street.

£3000—FIRST-CLASS Investment. Address Enterprise, care of G. E. Crane and Son, 32, New Pitt-street.

UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
OFFICES: 794, GEORGE-STREET (first floor), eight doors from Christ Church.
Hours—9 to 5, and 7 to 9 every evening.
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10	by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	"	"	0	7	6
20	"	"	0	10	6
25	"	"	0	12	7
30	"	"	1	0	0
50	"	"	1	5	0

And in due proportion up to £100.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Borrowers not able to transact business during the day, these offices will be opened from 7 to 9 p.m.
794, GEORGE-STREET, first floor.
(8 doors from Christ Church.)

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK, 126, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

STANDARD LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND MORTGAGE COMPANY.
Head Office—160, PHILLIP-STREET.
(4 doors from King-street.)
MONEY ADVANCED upon PERSONAL and other security. Repayable by instalments as follows:—

£10	by weekly instalments of	£0	6	0
15	"	"	0	7	6
20	"	"	0	10	6
25	"	"	0	12	7
30	"	"	1	0	0
50	"	"	1	5	0

And in due proportion up to £100.
BILLS OF SALE upon furniture without possession
DEEDS of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES ADVANCED against without expense of mortgage. No preliminary charges.
160. PHILLIP-STREET. 160.
(4 doors from King-street.)

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 51, Hunter-street, 51.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
THE NEW PROPRIETORS make CASH ADVANCES on a CONVENIENT and LIBERAL system of repayment.
£5 to £100 for short or long periods, on note of hand alone, personal security, deposit of deeds, leases, trade stock, bonded certificates, &c.
BILLS OF SALE on furniture, without removal.
THE UTMOST FACILITIES GIVEN to persons desirous of establishing a business, furnishing hotels, purchasing houses or landed properties, &c.
LOWEST RATES and every convenience to borrowers.
Bills discounted daily.
Letters will receive prompt attention.
OFFICES, 51, HUNTER-STREET, 51.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special rates on application.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices, Park-street, one door from George-street.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, having a little capital at his disposal, is prepared to ASSIST those requiring a temporary accommodation.
He wishes to introduce a NEW SYSTEM of EASY repayments, charging a more moderate rate than that asked at the present time in Sydney, so as to come within the reach of those borrowing.
The ADVERTISER does not ask for a BILL OF SALE, but will advance upon ANY REASONABLE SECURITY offered, wishing to meet the borrower in EVERY WAY.
The utmost confidence can be relied on; and all applications for money must be accompanied with REAL NAME and ADDRESS, otherwise they cannot be attended to.
Address Tempus, Box 410, General Post Office.

£5 TO £500 to LEND, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto with cover and lock and key complete, £7.

☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney.
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

REMINGTON CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES.
The large sale and increasing demand for these Machines, and the high testimonials received, is a convincing proof that the public fully appreciate their superiority; for, when seen and tested in comparison with other machines, they have the preference.
Please read the following, from a large number to hand:—
"Mr. J. J. Curran,
"600, George-street, Sydney.
"Dear Sir,—I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence (in every respect) of the Remington Sewing-machine I purchased from you some time ago.
"I am quite satisfied it is far superior to any other Sewing-machine in the market. To coachbuilders, saddlers, &c., I would strongly recommend it, as it is easily worked, quite noiseless, and will sew the strongest leather, with equal ease, to the finest linen, and gives no trouble or annoyance.
"HENRY WEIGAND, Sen.,
"Coachbuilder."
No breaking needles, getting out of order, fatigue in working, or rattling noise.
WE GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Buyers liberally dealt with, and easy terms of payment.
J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street, Sydney,
Sole Agents for the Australian Colonies.

REDUCED PRICES, for genuine Sewing-Machines.
A TRIPLE CROWN for WHEELER and WILSON.
Three Medals and Three Diplomas of Honour.
Their New Rotatory Hook Lock-Stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
The Standard Sewing-Machines of the World.
(From the official reports.)
AWARDS TO WHEELER and WILSON.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The difference between this Machine—the new WHEELER and WILSON—perfected as here shown, and the Original Wheeler and Wilson, is as great as that between the latter and the first sewing machine ever made."—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, January 13, 1877.
Send for reduced price-list to GORDON and GOTCH, Sole Agents, 353, George-street.
Inspection invited.

WAR, WAR, WAR.
The WILLIAMS' AMERICAN SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE,
has fought its way against all competitors, and is to-day the leading Sewing-machine of the world.
100,000 are now used in America
400 000 are now used in Great Britain
3,000 we have ourselves sold in Australia, during the last two years
thus proving it without doubt to be the best FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE ever made
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Brisbane, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Philadelphia, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Sydney, 1877.

Price of family machine, complete	£7	0	0
Price of No. 2 machine for tailors	10	10	0
Home Shuttle hand machine	4	0	0
Little Wanzer ditto ditto	4	0	0
New Express chain stitch	3	5	0

N.B.—The sale of the AMERICAN SINGER'S is rapidly increasing every month,
THUS GIVING THE BEST TEST OF ITS POPULARITY.
It will last a life time, is the best and cheapest.
TURNER and WOOD, Sole Agents, 349, George-street.

THE NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting) tension. Recent improvements have made this machine free from all difficulties. NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

HOME SHUTTLE.—If desired by the purchaser, a written warranty is given with this machine that it will do all that it is guaranteed to do, and be all that it is represented to be, by the Agent. Any reasonable trial given, and as many lessons as necessary, free.
387, George-street.

HOWE, Remington, and other genuine SEWING-MACHINES, now landing, with great improvements, at prices that leave no excuse for purchasing counterfeits. M'Rickard, Bros., 473, George-st.; and Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE, first-class Iron Tubular BEDSTEAD, full-size, cheap. Apply General Store, Gipps-street.

FOR SALE, good second-hand leather-covered Office Table, drawers, &c. B. R. RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

WARDROBE for SALE, cheap, portable, 3 trays, 3 drawers. 306, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the HYDE PARK FURNITURE BAZAAR, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.
£30,000 WORTH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MUST BE SOLD in consequence of Alteration of Premises.
HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to inform
BUYERS of FURNITURE
VISITORS to SYDNEY
COUNTRY BUYERS,
And the Public generally,
that in consequence of the extensive alterations which they intend to make in their premises next month, they now offer the whole of their extensive and choice assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at cost price, in order to effect a speedy clearance.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9 to 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED TO SELL, at the HYDE PARK FURNITURE BAZAAR, in consequence of extensive ALTERATION of PREMISES, GREAT BARGAINS in
Dining-room
Drawing-room, and
Bedroom FURNITURE.
HARDY, BROTHERS.

WANTED TO SELL, GREAT BARGAINS in PIANOFORTES, best makers
HARMONIUMS
And AMERICAN ORGANS.
Country gentlemen visiting Sydney should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure a good instrument at a low price.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED TO SELL
Iron BEDSTEADS
and BEDDING, of all kinds,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

WANTED TO SELL to parties furnishing, country buyers, and others, GREAT BARGAINS, in New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description.
Iron BEDSTEADS and BEDDING of all kinds.
N.B.—The largest stock in the colony to select from.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

COCOANUT FIBRE. J. and E. DAWSON, 406 George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street. 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge. Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills. Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo. Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

STONE. STONE. STONE.—NOTICE.—To Contractors, Builders, and others of Sydney, and the neighbouring Colonies, &c.—I, THOMAS DAVIS FLEW, Quarryman of Longueville, Lane Cove, am prepared to supply Stone of the finest quality and of any size. Vessels loaded at any tide. Any orders I may receive will be promptly executed.
THOMAS DAVIS FLEW.
Sydney, June 25.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, various sizes, to land ex Corona, and to arrive ex Vancouver and William Duthie. American Slates reduced in price. Slate Nails. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, and KEEN'S Cement, Fine Plaster, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Air Brick, Wire Nails, White Lead and Oil, Register Stoves, Marble Mantels. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY. IRON MANUFACTURERS and GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand. "G anchor O." First quality. Second Brand. "Eagle." Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 110, Cannon-street, London.

300,000 FEET assorted Maryborough Pine, Hardwood, Cedar, Baltic spruce, and Oregon deals, hardwood and H. T. palings, B. F. O. shingles, hardwood and American laths, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, pine and hardwood flooring, pine and Scotch lining, &c., &c.
J. J. LIVINGSTONE, late W. H. Rolfe, Circular Quay Timber Yard, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN DOORS, Panel, Sash Front, superior quality, at reduced prices. Preddy, 14, Erskine-st.

SHINGLES, Laths, Palings, H. T. and Hd. Wd., splendid quality. G. and S. Preddy, 14, Erskine-st.

ON SALE, 3 to 6 lb. SHEET LEAD, cut to sizes. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

PLAIN and Corrugated G. O. and Orb IRON, 4 to 10 feet, reduced prices. BROWN, op. School of Arts.

ON SALE, Galvanized Iron PIPE, ½ to 2 inch, with fittings. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

50,000 FEET Gutters, Pipe, Ridging, &c., reduced prices. Brown, op. S. of Arts.

BALMAIN STEAM SAWMILLS. CITY DEPOT, Market Wharf.
A large number of OREGON SPARS, all sizes and lengths, for SALE, at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
JOHN BOOTH and CO.

TASMANIAN SLATES, to arrive.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

VIVIAN'S YELLOW METAL, to arrive.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

MARYBOROUGH TIMBER, to arrive.
GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO (late Thomas Ellens), 253, George-street.

SHOP-FRONT WINDOWS for SALE. Apply 201 and 203, Pitt-street, behind Post Office.

CEMENT, Plaster, English and American Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and Slate Mantelpieces, Register Grates, Black and Galvanized Tube, all sizes. W. CARY.

SLATES, best Bangor, all sizes: Slabs, Urinals, Steps, Hearthstones, Tanksinks, Tables. W. CARY.

G. O. and other Brands Plain and Corrugated Iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge; Lath Nails. W. CARY.

50,000 FEET, 9 x 2½, picked Heart of Kauri. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

50,000 FEET Heart of Kauri, deck and ship Planking. G. F. MASON.

100,000 FEET Kauri PINE, assorted sizes. G. F. MASON.

HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

NEWTOWN SEED WAREHOUSE and STORES.—On SALE, Black and White Seed Oats, Cape and English Barley, Sorghum, Tares and Rye Seed, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, &c. PRIME samples, LOWEST PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Newtown.

ORANGE TREES, ORANGE TREES, ORANGE TREES.—The finest stock of these and most other kinds of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., obtainable through my City Agents, Messrs. G. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street; and J. SWAIN and CO., City-buildings, Haymarket; at which establishments samples may be inspected, and by whom orders will be received.
SAMUEL PURCHASE.
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta.

NEW [illegible] of Orange—Citrus Caprera—on view. ANDERSON and CO., Pitt-street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, 5-horse power Engine and 8 h.p. Vertical Boiler, a bargain. J. Ellis, Engine Works, Greek-st.

BEER ENGINES, 1, 2, 3, 4 pulls, guaranteed, cheap. SKINNER and CO., 22, King-st., near Sussex-st.

ON SALE by the undersigned.—Brick Machine, to make 5000 per day; Engineer's Lathe, Drilling Machines, Steam Hammer, [illegible]; Corn Mill, 2-h p. [illegible] Vertical Engine and Boiler, Planing Machines, Shaping Machine, &c. &c.
JAMES MACGREGOR, 329, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAGES, Cages.—Just opened a large assortment of good Canary Cages, at 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d each. The cheapest we have ever had.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

MEAT SAFES.—EASTWAY'S improved hanging wire Meat SAFES, square and round, will last longer than those usually sold. To be had only at EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

EVERY Man his own Painter.—Tin of PAINT, any colour, and Brush, 2s. Eastway's, 417, George-st.

WASHING COPPERS.—EASTWAY'S portable Washing COPPERS will do your washing in half the usual time. To be had only of EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

SPECTACLES.—The newly-invented patent tinted periscopic SPECTACLES give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective sight: 5s pair. To be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

THE AMERICAN Waltham WATCH, the cheapest and best, to be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street.

MUSICAL BOXES, playing Moody and Sankey's Hymns, at wholesale prices. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st.

CLOCKS.—A large and extensive assortment, from 7s to £20. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, opp. Farmer's.

IRON CINDER for ballast or road making. BLADIN and CROCKER, Pyrmont Bridge.

TRYGONIA SHELLS.—A splendid selection of Trygonia Shells for SALE. Orders by letter or telegram attended to. BEN. SKINNER, Manly.

THE NOSE MACHINE.—A contrivance which, applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of which the member consists, that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection. Any one can use them. Price 10s 6d; sent by pattern post for 11s. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England.

MASTIFFS.—For SALE, a pair of pure-bred English Mastiffs, imported. Wooller's, 254, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a pure-bred SETTER (dog). Apply, 56, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, a GOAT, newly kidded. 363, Elizabeth-street, below Goulburn-street.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES, delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the Sugar-house, Parramatta-street; at Wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

DON'T forget, Mrs. H. Asher, 357, Elizabeth-street South, gives the best price for Left-off Clothing.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Left-off CLOTHING. SIMMONS, 137, Goulburn-st. Letters attended.

HIGHEST price given for left-off CLOTHING; letters attended to. Mrs. Dawes, 42, Campbell-st.

BUSINESS.—A Lady with small capital is desirous of purchasing a respectable paying BUSINESS. Address, by letter, to M., 89, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO PROPERTY and LEASE-HOLDERS and others.—Advertiser is desirous of purchasing a Business, or the Lease of a large Premises, in George or Pitt streets, between Hunter and Market streets. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase a second-hand BAGATELLE BOARD. Address J. W., Box 251, Post Office.

WANTED, to purchase HOUSE, 5 rooms, hall, &c., near Observatory. By letter, A. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, a small, established Baking BUSINESS; town or suburbs. A. X., Royal Hotel.

WANTED to purchase a well-improved Freehold ESTATE, from £4000 to £10,000, on the Southern or Western line. Thomas Dawson and Co., 326, George-street.

WANTED known, ELECTRIC BATH, safest and surest possible cure for those complaints that wealthy people suffer most from, and which are made worse by any kind of drugs. 6, Vine-street, Darlington.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS PASTRYCOOK and CONFECTIONER wanted. Apply 20, Hunter-street.

AGENTS.—Lucrative Business.—We want Ladies and Gentlemen to sell our Novelties; small capital required. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 66, Market-street.

CART MAKERS and Jobbing CARRIAGE MAKERS wanted at John Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-st.

CARPENTER wanted. J. E. Hokin, 42, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, 8 or 9 o'clock.

CONFECTIONERY.—Wanted, Sugar-Boiler, single man; used to small goods. J. Halliday, Singleton.

COACHTRIMMER, first-class Hand, take Management of Trimming Shop. Apply by letter, stating experience, Stevenson and Elliot, Melbourne.

DRESSMAKING.—Good HAND wanted, one who understands Singer machines. 129, Castlereagh-st.

DRAPERY.—A vacancy for a young lady, as Junior HAND. Apply Mrs. Kingston, 27, Oxford-street.

FRAMEMAKER wanted, a good hand; constant work. Cort, Pitt-street.

GAS MAIN and Service LAYER wanted. Apply Bathurst Gas Works.

IMPROVERS and Apprentices wanted, for the dressmaking. 129, Rose-ter., William-st., Woolloomooloo.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a duly qualified Medical Man, for a country district, as LOCUM TENENS, for about two months. Apply Elliott, Brothers, 110, Pitt-street.

MERCANTILE ROWING CLUB.—Wanted, a trustworthy Man, to act as CARETAKER; must have some knowledge of boatbuilding; a married man without family preferred. Apply in writing to the hon. Secretary.

PUPIL TEACHER required; must be a good arithmetician. Ailanthus, 170, William-street.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.—Wanted a few first-class MEN. Mr. Machrair, King-street.

REQUIRED, in a school, a Pupil TEACHER; duties light. Open one week. Alpha, Glebe Post-office.

SURVEYING.—As Assistant, a gentleman familiar with computing and drawing. Math., HERALD Office.

SHIRTMAKERS wanted. Apply, with specimen shirt (hand made), H. S. Butler, Market-street.

TO HARNESS-MAKERS.—Wanted, a good general Workman. R. Sharp, saddler, Botany Road.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a good TRADESMAN. D. Braham, Grafton, Clarence River.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class COAT-MAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Trousers and Vest HAND. William Treble, 126, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO UPHOLSTERESSES.—Two good Hands required by Farmer and Co. Apply George-street entrance.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class Hand, for Singleton. Mrs. Butler, Little Bourke-st., Surry H.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a qualified ASSISTANT for a country district. Elliott, Brothers, 110, Pitt-st.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, one good Hand. 61, Upper William-street, opposite the Waratah Hotel.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Wanted, two or three good HANDS: no other need apply. Fire Engine Station, Bathurst-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, for the country, a thorough general HAND; must understand all branches; salary good, with board, &c.; undoubted references as to ability, required. Solomon, 12, Wynyard-lane.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a respectable young MAN, for the country, used to a general trade; also, a YOUTH, accustomed to the grocery. Apply, 10 to 12 o'clock. Bull, Price, and Co., 146, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MASTER, for an intercolonial vessel. Apply, by letter, Robert Guy, 575, George-street.

WANTED, Trousers HANDS, for light work. Apply 153, Lower George-street, Wallach, Brothers.

WANTED, a rough CARPENTER, small job. Daniel's Hotel, Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, GOVERNESS and NEEDLEWOMAN, for children under 9. M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Office, next Holmes's Bakery, Oxford-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT. J. Austin, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a STUFFER, used to haircloth work. Apply 336, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, good SCABBLERS. Apply 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, FINISHERS, for crimean work; constant employment. Raglan and Mary sts., Waterloo.

WANTED, two MASONS; labour only. First house in Domain, 9 o'clock.

WANTED, for the country, a smart Junior DRAPER. A. M'Arthur and Co.

WANTED, Girls, as Apprentices to the palliasse and mattress-case making. Murray, 323, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to lay flooring by the square. W. B. Simpson, Point-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. Apply at Mr. A. Dean's, builder, Elizabeth-st., at 9 sharp.

WANTED, a WIRER. J. Beattie, 56, Clarence-street.

WANTED, two good BRICKMAKERS. Apply to Myles M'Rae, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a smart Youth, as Junior CLERK. J. J. Curran.

WANTED, STONEMASONS. P. Minehan, River Shannon Hotel, Burns-street, Darling Harbour.

WANTED, a good Underclothing HAND. Apply 113, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for small job. Temperance Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Surveyor's DRAFTSMAN. Apply, by letter, state salary, Draftsman, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PERSON, to instruct and attend to the requirements of two children; also to assist in domestic duties. Address M. L. V., Post-office, Haymarket.

WANTED, the services of a trustworthy CANVASSER for PUBLICATION about to issue. Connection amongst the mercantile community required. Address, with references, Canvasser, HERALD Office.

WANTED, an energetic PARTNER, with a small capital, to engage in a new plan of sheep-washing and wool-scouring; references. Address Scourer, HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AUCTIONEER, who thoroughly understands stock, wants AGENCY. Security, 246, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE Girl seeks SITUATION, as General Servant. Mrs. Millon, Ross-st., Forest Ldg.

A SITUATION, as Lady's Maid, used to travelling; good sailor. C. M., 14, Plunkett-st., Woolloo.

A MANUFACTURER of goods in everyday demand requires EMPLOYMENT, or would be glad to meet with a person with capital anxious to start in business. Factor, General Post Office.

BY EXPERIENCED single man, as Groom or Coachman; references. J. V., HERALD Office.

BY a steady MAN, good gardener, milk, mow, groom, pull a boat; references. D. W., 70, York-street.

BY respectable person, WASHING or Cleaning, by the day. Mrs. Killick's, Castlereagh and Market sts.

CLERK, trustworthy, desires Evening EMPLOYMENT. Apply Accountant, HERALD Office.

HOUSE and Parlour Maid for Engagement; excellent refs., gentleman's family. 6, Bridge-street.

STEADY MAN, good groom and gardener, can milk, wages no object, wants home. M. M. M., HERALD.

SITUATION wanted, by House and Parlour Maid; first-class references. Apply C., HERALD Office.

SITUATION wanted, by a married man as gardener; wife as laundress if required. Advertiser would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; good references. Address A. Warne, Post-office, Camperdown.

TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS.—Wanted by Advertiser (married), SITUATION as Manager of Branch, Storekeeper, or any place of trust; town or country; good references; at liberty on Monday next. Address Ton, HERALD Office.

VISITING TUTOR disengaged; moderate. Arithmetic, Grammar, Analysis, Latin. J., 553, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Nurse, and to assist in housework; good ref. V. L. G., HERALD.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as clerk, bookkeeper, or grocer's assistant. C. H. S., G. P. O., Sydney.

WANTED, by a smart person, Washing, Scrubbing, by day. Mrs. Smith, 7, Broughton-st., Wool'loo.

WANTED, by a respectable person, WASHING and CLEANING, by the day. G. H., 138, Palmer-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family. 83, William-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Waiter; competent and single. M. J., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION, as useful Companion or Nursery Governess. M. E. B., 22, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a single Man of long experience on sheep stations in Victoria; highest references. L. H. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Stewardess, accustomed to travelling. Address M. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid, in small family. Open one week. L. U. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper, by young widow with a child; very small remuneration. Address G. W., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a Lady, any kind of remunerative EMPLOYMENT at home, writing, copying, &c. S. be, General Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Engine Driver, by competent man; country preferred. Apply Rawlston's, Phœnix Hotel, corner Mary and Gipps street.

WANTED, by a Lady, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper or Companion and Housekeeper; nine years' reference. Address R. P., S. Hebblewhite's, 433, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, SITUATIONS for House and Parlour Maid and Cook and Laundress, in the same house; very good discharges. The Home, 23, Clarence-street North.

WANTED, by a young person, SITUATION, as Barmaid, or management of an hotel; first-class refs.; country preferred. A. G., 167, Gipps-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A SMALL LAD for furniture trade. W. Alexander, Pitt and Park streets.

ALL CLASSES of good Servants may obtain Employment at the Home Registry, 95, Market-street.

A COOK, Cooks and Laundresses, useful Girls wanted. Miss Hall, Home, 288, Castlereagh-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young WOMAN wanted for light housework; if willing will be taught; Protestant. Mrs. Barker, Harrow Villa, South Kingston, Newtown.

BOY wanted, accustomed to work at a lithographic machine. John Sands, 392, George-street.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, H. and P. Maid, General Servants. Emerton's, 230, Castlereagh-street.

GIRL wanted to mind a baby and be useful. 271, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

GENERAL SERVANTS and Girls wanted. House and Labour Agency, 55, William-street.

GROOM and COACHMAN wanted, must know town and suburbs; good wages. Apply 31, Bligh-st.

SMART LADS wanted. Apollo Candle Works, Pyrmont, 9 o'clock.

WANTED, BOY, for the butchering. Mrs. Quinlan, 27, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a BOY to deliver meat. W. Conlin, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a BOY, to collect orders and deliver meat. R. Laws, butcher, Petersham.

WANTED, a BOY, aged 14 years. Apply Henry Fay, Harden-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a BOY, for the yard, and be useful. Mr. Henry Bull, 146, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to deliver meat. W. Pimm, butcher, 294, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for grocer's shop. Apply R. W. Newell, Haymarket.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to make himself useful in bakehouse. T. O'Neill, Haymarket.

WANTED, strong LAD, to drive a horse and cart; references. T. Johnson, George-street Markets.

WANTED, a smart Youth, as WAITER, this morning. Glasgow Arms, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful and serve in shop. 104, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 121, Prince-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to be generally useful; sleep at home. 444, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 90, Elizabeth-street N.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby. Runnymede, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to do housework. Mrs. Palser, Chiselhurst, Upper William-st. N.

WANTED, respectable little GIRL, to assist in house work; sleep at home. 21, Surry-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind two children. 330, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a steady respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 112, Buckingham-st., Strawberry-h.

WANTED, a NURSE. Apply Mrs. S. Cohen, Lynewood, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a NURSE, to mind young children. Apply 7, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a strong respectable NURSEGIRL. Apply 156, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as NURSE. Apply Wangenheim's, 163, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to M. Emanuel, 259, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (family). Good wages; also, Girl, used to children. 22, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Nithsdale House, Mary-street, Albion Estate.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; one that understands cooking. 333, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Earnshaw, Church and Harris sts., Pyrmont.

WANTED, young Woman, as General SERVANT. 9, Cambridgeville, Forest Lodge, op. University.

WANTED, immediately, female General SERVANT. 2, Holtermann-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, 2 in family; no washing. Queen's Arms, Oxford and Bourke sts.

WANTED, General SERVANT, and GIRL to assist. 311, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a strong young Woman, as General SERVANT. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as General SERVANT, not required to cook. 94, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 128, Oxford-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, or Girl to assist in housework. Mrs. Myers, 145, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Whitty, Marshall-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; comfortable home. 145, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as HOUSEMAID. Mrs. Himmelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as HOUSEMAID, &c. Mrs. P. J. Cohen, 165, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a HOUSE and a PARLOUR MAID; refs. required. Apply at 183, Macquarie-st. N.

WANTED, good WASHERS; also, Girls as IMPROVERS. S. S. Laundry, 147, Palmer-st.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, can cook; good wages given. Mrs. O'Brien, 113, Regent-st.

WANTED, a steady Female, as COOK. Mercantile Marine Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, LABOURER, with pick and shovel. At 8 o'clock. Tarrant's, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a SCULLERYMAN. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, at once, 2 DRAYMEN, to draw ballast. W. Castles, Rookwood.

WANTED, a MAN, to attend a garden once a week. Baroda, 86, Macleay-street.

WANTED, strong MAN; also, Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Brown, Belfield's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to butchering. Apply to J. B. Barham, 24, Bank-street.

WANTED, MAN, to clean windows, &c. Apply before 10 a.m., 333, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an experienced RUNNER, for the Queen's Hotel, Kent and Market streets.

WANTED, a steady Man, accustomed to grocery work, as STOREMAN. J. J. Curran, 600, George-st.

WANTED, young Man as STOREMAN. Apply between 4 and 5 o'clock, 50, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, for a situation of trust; satisfactory refs. E. Sweeney, Botany-street.

WANTED, young MAN, accustomed to butchering. Apply Griffin, 40, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a horse and cart. Apply T. Hogan, Old Duke Wellington, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, 20; references required. Apply Raphael, opp. Australian Club.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, to attend to a horse, milk cow, and make himself useful about the house. T. Maher, Rosemount, Ashfield.

WANTED, a kind motherly Person, to drynurse an INFANT from the month; residence in suburbs preferred. State terms, Mother, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent LAUNDRESS; references required. Apply Mrs. Darley, Quambi, Albert-street, Woollahra, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED, for Parramatta, a respectable Girl, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. G. A. Mansfield, Lynedoch, Glebe Point.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, to train as domestic servant in a gentleman's house; orphan preferred; references required. Apply 333, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for a station in Queensland, a STOREKEEPER, also to keep accounts. Apply by letter to F. L. Barker, 150, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly respectable Girl, as General SERVANT; references. Mrs. Bayliss, 17, Hamilton-street, between Bond and Bridge streets.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, 2 in family (Protestant); also respectable young Girl, for Parramatta, no washing; also Cook and Laundress. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young Person of respectability, to ASSIST a Lady in light household duties and children; good needlewoman, and Protestant. By letter, to A. Y., 546, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, that is thoroughly used to horses, to drive a two-horse waggonette on the road. Apply by half-past 9, Smith, Phillips, and Co., 115, York-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, for a station, man as Groom, his wife as Laundress; Married Couple, man as Cook, his wife as Housemaid; six Farming Men, Gine's Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MEN, FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 7 INCHES. APPLY ORDERLY ROOM, VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON, DAILY, FROM 9 TO 10 A.M.

YOUTH, with a knowledge of ironmongery, required for a country store. Apply personally, Sample Room, F. Lassetter and Co.'s.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

ACCOMMODATION for 1 single gentleman, in a private family. 257, Albion-street, off Bourke-street.

A LARGE front furnished BEDROOM, for 2 or 3 friends. 71, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS and SUITES vacant. Mrs. Waugh, 150, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. J. M. May, 14, College-street, overlooking Hyde Park.

A SINGLE ROOM vacant. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

APARTMENTS vacant, Macquarie House, 5, Bent-street, next Australian Club.

APARTMENTS to LET, 2 or 3 rooms; colonial oven. 404, Castlereagh-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. No. 14, Rowe-street, off Pitt-street, near King-street.

APARTMENTS vacant at No. 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS and Suite vacant, Tenby House, next but one to Petty's Hotel, Wynyard-sq. Mrs. Mair.

APARTMENTS and Suite vacant. Mrs. Martyn, Brompton House, op. Australian Club, Bent-street.

APARTMENTS vacant for families and gentlemen. Alfred House, 92, Montague-ter., Macleay-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. 131, Castlereagh-street North. Also, Stables and Coach-house.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; board optional. 17, Winslowe-ter., Rushcutter Bay Road.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, for 2 men, with every comfort; 5s per week. 397, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

AT WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and APARTMENTS vacant, by day or week. Mrs. Cooper.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished.—To LET, spacious apartments, stabling, &c., with board, at £5 5s per month, including a railway ticket to and from Sydney or other locality within 20 miles for that period. For address apply Economy, Post-office, Parramatta.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for families and gentlemen, Mrs. Dobson's Bengal House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2 respectable young men. 1, Emerald-terrace, Albion-street. Bath.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; terms, £1; plunge and shower bath. 2, Emerald-terrace, Albion-street.

BOARD and Residence; terms, £1. Plunge and shower; washing done. 3, Diamond-ter., Fitzroy-st., M. Pt.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 1 or 2 gentlemen in a quiet home. Mrs. Spalding, 170, Castlereagh-st.

BOARD and Residence, vacancies for two or three gentlemen. Camden House, Bligh-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Board and Residence, use of piano; moderate terms. Alpha, Post-office, Picton.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, suitable for married couple. 260, Darlinghurst Road.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for 2 or 3 single men, handy to town. 44, Eddy-terrace, Bathurst-street.

COMFORTABLE front Bed and Sitting-Room, with or without Board. 164, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

FURNISHED, balcony ROOM, to LET, use of kitchen. 55, Botany-street, off Oxford-street, Surry Hills.

FURNISHED and unfurnished APARTMENTS to LET. 375, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

FURNISHED ROOM for 2 men, 10s; single bed 5s. 368, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with board. 14, Oxford-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for one or two gentlemen friends. 170, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

GORDON HOUSE, 138, Castlereagh-street North.—Superior accommodation for ladies and gentlemen. Special terms to permanent boarders.

MANLY BEACH PIER HOTEL.—APARTMENTS vacant for families and gentlemen.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-st., op. Belmore Park. Superior accommodation for ladies.

NO. 2, HIBERNIA-TERRACE, Albion-st.—Board and Lodging; bath, &c. Also, a small Room, to Let.

PARTIAL Board and Residence, in private family. Address, stating terms—moderate, R. W., HERALD.

PARTIAL BOARD for 2 gentlemen, separate room, private family. 210, Cumberland-st., Church-hill.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for single gentleman; bath. 153, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance. Terms mod.

ST. ALBANS, 241, Macquarie-street North.—Vacancies for lady and gentleman; garden. Mrs. Edwards.

ST. ALBAN'S, 223, William-street.—Board and Residence for gentlemen. Suite vacant. Mrs. Gibson.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, for 3 or 4 gentlemen, at Omagh House, opposite Captain Cook Hotel, overlooking the Park.

VACANCIES for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Hamilton, Ardrossan House, Margaret-st., Wynyard-sq.

VACANCY for a gentleman, private family. 377, Crown-street.

WANTED to LET, comfortable Bedroom, with board. 251, Apsley-terrace, Crown-street, near Oxford-st.

5s.—LODGINGS for respectable young men. 236, Castlereagh-street.

116, WOOLLOOMOOLOO-ST.—Comfortable Board and Residence, for two young men.

195, WILLIAM-ST.—A gentleman can have comfortable Board; private family; bath.

WANTED, by mechanic, 3-roomed COTTAGE. State rent to R. J. G., General Post Office.

WANTED, furnished, two or three ROOMS, or small Cottage. H.G.C., 519, George-street.

WANTED, in Woollahra, HOUSE or COTTAGE, 7 rooms, kitchen; rent. E. L. B., Oxford-st., P.O.

WANTED, a BED and SITTING ROOM, with use of kitchen. State terms, which must be moderate, J. A. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately, 4 or 5 roomed COTTAGE, water and gas laid on; Redfern or Strawberry Hill preferred. Z., Post-office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE, for 3 months, of not less than eight rooms; the neighbourhood of Goulburn, Sutton Forest, or Mount Victoria preferred. Address Marshall Bayley, 131, Pitt-street.

WANTED next month (September), private RESIDENCE, containing not less than 9 rooms; detached house preferred. Apply Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET.

A VERY nicely-furnished 6-roomed COTTAGE, 455, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 25s.

A NEW 5-roomed HOUSE to LET, near Point Piper Road, Underwood Estate; every convenience; rent, 14s per week. Apply next door.

ASHFIELD.—To be LET, 2 VILLAS, in Charlotte-street (just approaching completion), within few yards of station; rent, £78 per annum each. J. W. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

ASHFIELD.—To be LET for a term, or sold, a well-built HOUSE, close to station, containing 6 rooms, kitchen and out-offices, garden and 2-acre paddock. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, furnished COTTAGE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., with use of large paddock. Apply Rev. R. W. Young, Burwood.

DERWENT ST., Glebe.—To LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, &c.; rent, 18s. E. Ramsay, house agent, Sydney.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, Glacial Villa, Barcom-street; 9 rooms, &c.; monthly tenancy; 25s week. E. Ramsay.

FURNISHED small COTTAGE, neat, comfortable; rent low. Mrs. Cluer, Pitt and Regent sts., Redfern.

FOREST LODGE, Glebe.—To LET, a neat Gothic VILLA, 5 rooms, kitchen. 523, George-street.

HYDE PARK.—To LET, one of those superior family Residences known as Clarendon-terrace, having every possible convenience, together with baths, gas, stabling, &c. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King sts.

MANLY.—To LET, furnished, BELMORE, 8 rooms. Mrs. Bennett, near Pier; or J. T. Smith, Manly.

NO. 3, Holte-terrace, to be LET, Fitzroy-street, corner Crown-street, Surry Hills. Apply No. 1 same terrace.

OFF OXFORD-ST.—To LET, House and Shop, good corner position; mod. rent. Ramsay, house agent.

PETERSHAM.—To LET or for SALE, HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c.; possession in about three weeks; beautiful site, seven minutes from train. Rent, £80; price, £800. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

SHOP to LET, in George-street, suitable for any business. Apply 298, George-street.

TO LET, a small SHOP, in King-street. Apply 59.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, wash-house, copper, 2-horse stable. 14, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, HAVILLAH, Nelson-street, Woollahra, 7 rooms and kitchen. J. Newton, 61, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, at low rent, double-fronted SHOP, large yard, private gateway. Raphael's-buildings, Prince-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms, kitchen, outhouses. C. Kidman, Oxford-st.

TO LET, FERNVILLE, 9 rooms, stabling and paddock, with every convenience. E. Napper, Randwick.

TO LET, No. 90, Surry-street, Darlinghurst, 6 rooms and kitchen; bath, and gas. 16, Thomson-street.

TO LET, SHOP, in King-street, suitable for any business. S. LEVIN, 161, King-street.

THAT SPACIOUS SHOP, 563, George-street, with Dwelling-house attached, the most central position in town. Apply to John Watson, 567, George-street.

TO LET, FARLEIGH, Point Piper Road; carpets, &c., and part of furniture at valuation. Apply on premises, between 2 and 5 p.m.

TO LET, in Waverley, 4-roomed COTTAGE, with gas, large yard, and paddock, suitable for any person with horses; rent, 12s. Apply to Mr. Evans, painter.

TO LET, SHOP, corner of Crown and Arthur streets, Surry Hills; suitable for hotel or grocery, &c.; or SALE. Apply 509, Crown-street.

TO LET or for SALE, together or separately, 3 first-class 8-roomed Houses, with every convenience, Woollahra; suitable for a school, boarding house, or hotel. C. Bate and Co., 147, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills, HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and every convenience. Apply W. Barker, 56, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Australia-street, North Kingston, HOUSE; 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, and servant's rooms, balconies, gas, water. Thomas B. Walker, house agent, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, Codrington-street, off Newtown Road, near Victoria Park; every convenience. Apply to Mr. Keogh, grocer, Rose-street, Darlington; or at 335, Macquarie-street, South Sydney.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, facing Prince Alfred Park, SALTAIRE, a newly-finished Family Residence, containing eight large rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and laundry, pantries and store-room, large yard, gas and water laid on, and every convenience. J. G. Hanks, 520, George-street.

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33, LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET.—To LET, containing six large rooms, lobby, washhouse, balcony, &c.; large yard, and every convenience; rent 22s 6d. G. D. Ross, 54, Wexford-street.

FARMS and ORCHARDS to LET and for SALE. Also SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS, stocked and unstocked, for SALE; terms liberal.
W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

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OFFICES to LET, Albert-street, Circular Quay. Apply to J. J. Livingstone.

TO LET, large Iron STORE, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street, opposite A. S. N. Co.'s.

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TO LET, an excellent suite of OFFICES, on the first floor of No. 275, George-street; suitable for solicitor's, architect's, or mercantile offices. Apply to the Manager, United Insurance Company.

TO BE LET, 70 ACRES, adjoining Croydon Park; good grazing land; well watered, securely fenced; stockyards and hut; easy access from Homebush and Sydney. J. W. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

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D. Cooper and Co.

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